THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1871.

OCT 26 1871 LIBRARY.

1871 LIBRARY.

246

AND FURNACES.
ELEBRATED
ne Soft Coal
-BURNER,
as and smoke-burn-
cal in consumption
greatest heater in
Fire kept 48 hours
lenishing. Satisfac-
teed. Manufactured
Smith & Co., Troy,
sale by
SON BROS.,
higan-av.,
JACKSON-ST.
WARREN & CO.,
HOTELS.
n House,
WEST CORNER OF
N AND HALSTED-STS.
NKINS, Proprietor.
F. KITTREDGE.
SIDE HOTEL.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1871. NUMBER 114.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Municipal Reassessment Bill Passed in the Senate.

Another Measure on the Same Subject Debated in the House.

Unsatisfactory Condition of the Fee and Salary Question.

392 Concerning Bail in Civil Cases Passed in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Senate, which is beginning to feel the good effect of publishing the names of absentees, worked steadily this morning, and passed the bill for reassessment by a vote. Many have been lost or destroyed. It went from the House bill in being shorter, and in leaving the charge of reassessment entirely in the hands of the County Board. Tom Hoose will doubtless drop its bill and take this one.

TOLLS OF MILLERS.

The Senate also passed the act regulating the tolls of millers, prescribing the rules in relation to the erection of dams, and payment for property injured thereby.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The bill was also passed to allow cities of not over fifteen thousand people to impose a debt for any purpose not exceeding 1 per cent. This is for the sole benefit of Ottawa.

BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

The House took up some bills on a third reading to which there were no objections, being chiefly chapters of revised statutes, and put them through, but failed to pass the bill prohibiting stock from running at large, on account of the opposition of southern members.

PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

The special Penitentiary Committee will visit Joliet this evening, to consider the investigations and then, after the testimony is all ready, report on the entire subject committed to them.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

It is the views which the Executive entertains in regard to bills which, in any way, alter any existing law relating to the Institution, that it is not necessary to set forth in full the law which is even inferentially encroached upon, but only to point out which have been adopted by the Cook County members, and which are intended to modify the character of the Chicago, as one of the Directors of the Institution, and, until they have been amended by striking into them part of the old charter, it is the intention of the Governor to veto them. Nor are Chicago bills alone affected. If this view is correct, the Senate bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace will be one of that body. It worthless, because it does not set forth the amended law which it proposes to alter. Nor is the Insurance, to say nothing of dozens of others which, like the bill which allows cities if not three times people to impose certain rates of taxation, which, to be constitutional, would have to contain portions of the charter of the city of Quincy. In that form the law would not, in form, differ much from a special act. Still, in considering that this construction is adverse to the amendment, may not be put on the constitution, it was the opinion of some members that the Governor had the power to veto such bills as put before the Legislature.

CORRECTION.

It was Mr. Haines, of Cook, and not Hawes, of Peoria, who stated that officeholders did not ask for legislation on the subject of fees.

ABSENTEES.

The absentees in the Senate, this morning, were Evander, Boyd, Daggett, Donahue, Dove, Eddy, Ela, Fisher, Hamilton, Hay, Hoffman, Hunter, Langley, Lanning, McMinn, Solomon, Thielen, and Woodard. The absentees from Cook county were Dixon, Eggert, Hoge, Scripps, Heap, Reed.

HOUSE ABSENTEES.

The persons not voting on the first roll-call, to-day, were: Armstrong, Ayres, Barnett, Berry, Boyd, Bradley, Caldwell, Carey, Carr, Chapman, Clark of LaSalle, Cloud of Morgan, Cunningham, Daniels, Dixon, Egan, Elder, Foss, Gardner, Hadley, Hayes, Hendrix, Hill, Hildrup, Johnston, Jones of Crawford, Kelly, Kinnan, Mason, McBrain, McKleve, McKown, Milliken, Moore of Morgan, Morrison of Monroe, Morse, Nelson, Rafe, Richardson, Rives, Roessler, Ryan, Sage, Safford, Saxbe, Shelton of Warren, Shuman, Smith, Stevens.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The House Committee on Fees and Salaries had petitions and innumerable memorials last night, many months have passed by without action on their part, but they seem to have forgotten how to do anything. They met, talked, and adjourned till next week, without deciding on a single report, or going on with business in any manner. Some of the members are getting very much disgusted at the way they are wasting time, and it is probable that if they meet next week without coming to a decision on the whole of the thousands of citizens who feel more at ease when their deeds have been recorded, and will not be satisfied with less than a report from the whole body, there will be a second bolt, and a quorum be unable to be obtained.

The Senate Committee on Fees and Salaries had a session this morning, and reported back Humphrey's bill for a reassessment in Cook County, with an amendment, as follows: "Provided, That the petitions, and new assessment may be made by the persons in office, and who acted as Assessors in making the original assessment; in case of their refusal then it shall be made the duty of their successors in office to proceed to make such new assessment."

Mr. HAINES thought no persons were more competent to restore the assessment than those who originally made it.

Mr. ROOT opposed it, since it was an attempt to extend the term of office of an officer.

The amendment was lost, and the bill read a second time.

Mr. JONES, of Marshall, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to fix the salaries of Judges of the Circuit Court and Superior Courts of Cook County was ordered to a third reading. Agreed to.

Mr. JONES moved to reduce the salary from $5,000 to $4,000.

The bill was sent to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill in relation to drovers passed—ayes, 125; nays, 1.

The bill concerning bail in civil cases passed—ayes, 122; nays, 1.

The bill in regard to marks and brands passed—ayes, 130; nays, 2.

The bill providing for the appointment of guardians for habitual drunkards by a Judge of Circuit Court, on the finding by jury, such guardians to take care of the property and also of the children, passed—yeas, 87; nays, 33.

The bill to prevent nuisances on walls, fences etc., was passed—yeas, 106; nays, 15.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SALARY BILLS.

Mr. NEECE offered a bill in regard to fees and salaries.

The bill in regard to the salaries of State officers was sent to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The bill for referees in common-law causes was ordered engrossed for a third reading, as was one to prescribe the mode of electing Directors of incorporated companies.

STRAYS.

Senate bill to prohibit animals from running at large was formally discussed, there being objections to the provisions which a vote of the inhabitants of any county is required to relieve it from the law, and many southern members desiring to be completely exempt from it. The bill was not passed—yeas, 78; nays, 57.

The vote was reconsidered, and its further consideration postponed till Wednesday week.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a bill giving the United States the right to obtain land in Chicago for Custom House, &c., and ceding the jurisdiction thereof, which was read a first time.

The bill giving the Federal Government salary was read a first time.

The Senate bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was read a first time, and a long debate followed on the proposition to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, which was lost.

The bill amending the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals passed—yeas, 87; nays, 4.

The bill in regard to attachments before Justices of the Peace passed.

The bill for attachments in courts of record was passed—yeas, 101.

Adjourned.

THE WEST.

Deep Snow and Many Snow-Slides at Little Cottonwood—Dedication of a Catholic Church—The Suits Against Brigham Young and Others—Attempt to Quash the Indictment—A Heavy Snow.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 26.—A despatch from Little Cottonwood, to-day, says: The snow on a level is six feet deep. Residents of Alta City have to dig themselves out of their dwellings. Many of the houses are buried in snow. The storm continues. A young man named Jenkins was buried by a snow slide, on Wednesday, on the north side of the Wellington mine. He was dug out by the miners and buried on Thursday. Several of the miners, while working for the body, were caught by slides, and rescued with difficulty.

The new Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in this city, was dedicated to-day with imposing ceremonies. Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco, Cal., officiated. The number of Roman Catholics in this city is estimated at 6,000.

In the court this morning, the case of Brigham Young, for "lewd and lascivious cohabitation," was called up, but, upon the motion of counsel, a filing attorney, was fixed for trial next Monday. Mr. Hempstead, for the defence, protested against this order, on the ground that it would be impossible to have his client ready for her at such short notice. He asked for two weeks' delay, which was refused. H. B. Clawson and O. H. Hales, on the same charge, filed pleas in abatement, upon the illegality of the grand jury by which they were indicted. Henry Lawrence, on the same charge, who was ordered to plead to-day or could not appear, owing to sickness. Besides the charge against Brigham Young, indictments also were against W. Hickman, J. Meacham, Simon Bolivar Buckner, Wilford Woodruff and William Fulton, G. D. Grant, Porter Rockwell and William Bunnell, for the murder of Buck, at Warm Springs in 1857. The court is now engaged in hearing the plea of Mr. Hempstead, to quash the indictment on the following grounds: First, the grand jury improperly designated the offence as murder in the first degree; second, that there is no additional description of the defendants; third, there is no certainty in the allegation or in the date of the offence; fourth, that the accused was at home, but the latest bulletin states that the Prince was able to go down stairs, and that the fever is lessening.

It is now announced that the illness of the Princess Alexandra is not serious.

The *Court Circular* announces that the Queen, to-day, gave audiences to Sir Edward Thornton, Minister to the United States.

The telegraphic despatch recently foisted upon nearly all the newspapers of the kingdom, announcing the amalgamation of the leading railroad lines, is found to be a forgery. The Directors of the Midland Railway Company have offered a large reward for the detection and arrest of the perpetrators. Newspaper comment upon the transaction in unqualified terms. It is suggested that all news despatches undergo special registration at the offices where received, and that parties sending them be required to give a guarantee of good faith or evidence of authority to send news despatches, and other precautionary measures are recommended.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28, evening.—The agitation against the Ministry is unabated. Petitions to the King for the dismissal of the Ministers are coming in from all points of the country. An immense mass of people is assembled in front of the Palace of Justice, to-day. The appearance of the multitude is threatening, but a strong force of troops is on the ground, and although they do not attempt to disperse the crowd, they have succeeded sufficiently of heart disease on Monday evening. He was one of the editors of *Moniteur du Soir*, and a well-known and respected business man.

—The first section of the narrow gauge railroad, from Leavenworth to Denver, is nearly completed, and will be in operation before the close of December.

Illinois River Improvements.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HENRY, Ill., Nov. 28.—The lock in the dam here is so far completed that the first two locks, and a part of thirty canal boats have just passed through. The lock admits twelve boats at once. The work is a perfect success. The gates and valves work to the entire satisfaction of Gurnsh & Mills, who are present, and D. C. Flinn, Chief Engineer in charge. The fleet will leave here to-morrow for down the river. This great work doubles the length, commerce, and importance of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

FOREIGN.

Execution of Prominent Communists at Versailles.

Eight Student Resurrectionists Shot in Havana.

London Philanthropists to Donate a Free Library to Chicago.

A State of Anarchy Prevailing Throughout the Mexican Republic.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A letter from London states that at the meeting of the Anglo-American Association, November 13, a scheme for presenting the nucleus of a free library to Chicago was adopted. Communications approving of the plan, and offering assistance in its execution, were received from Disraeli, the Marquis of Lorne, Messrs. Foster, Arnold, Argyle, Carlyle, and others. The association is presided over by Thomas Hughes, M. P.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The journals this morning reflected the uneasiness which is concealed by no one with regard to the Prince of Wales. It is represented that rumors are current at Windsor that the Prince was worse, and that much alarm was felt at the castle. This, coupled with the announcement that the Queen would probably remain all day at the Prince's residence, encroached the impression that the crisis of the fever was at hand, but the latest bulletin states that the Prince was able to go down stairs, and that the fever is lessening.

It is now announced that the illness of the Princess Alexandra is not serious.

The *Court Circular* announces that the Queen, yesterday, gave audiences to Sir Edward Thornton, Minister to the United States.

The telegraphic despatch recently foisted upon nearly all the newspapers of the kingdom, announcing the amalgamation of the leading railroad lines, is found to be a forgery. The Directors of the Midland Railway Company have offered a large reward for the detection and arrest of the perpetrators. Newspaper comment upon the transaction in unqualified terms. It is suggested that all news despatches undergo special registration at the offices where received, and that parties sending them be required to give a guarantee of good faith or evidence of authority to send news despatches, and other precautionary measures are recommended.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28, evening.—The agitation against the Ministry is unabated. Petitions to the King for the dismissal of the Ministers are coming in from all points of the country. An immense mass of people is assembled in front of the Palace of Justice, to-day. The appearance of the multitude is threatening, but a strong force of troops is on the ground, and although they do not attempt to disperse the crowd, they have succeeded sufficiently of heart disease on Monday evening. He was one of the editors of *Moniteur du Soir*, and a well-known and respected business man.

—The first section of the narrow gauge railroad, from Leavenworth to Denver, is nearly completed, and will be in operation before the close of December.

Illinois River Improvements.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HENRY, Ill., Nov. 28.—The lock in the dam here is so far completed that the first two locks, and a part of thirty canal boats have just passed through. The lock admits twelve boats at once. The work is a perfect success. The gates and valves work to the entire satisfaction of Gurnsh & Mills, who are present, and D. C. Flinn, Chief Engineer in charge. The fleet will leave here to-morrow for down the river. This great work doubles the length, commerce, and importance of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

France.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—There was an agitation in this city to-day over the expected fate of the Communists. It was reported that the execution of a portion of Rossel, but they were unavailing, as a despatch from Versailles announced that Rossel and two of his associates had been shot.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Commune prisoners, Rossel, Ferre, and Bourgeoise, were taken to the scene of the execution at 5 o'clock this morning, under a strong escort. A hollow square was formed by the troops, in the centre of which the prisoners were placed. The behavior of the three was the most courageous. The soldiers approached to blindfold Rossel, but he refused to allow the bandage to be placed over his eyes, declaring that he should look his executioners in the face. At 7 o'clock the order was given to fire, and the men fired. Rossel fell at the first discharge, and was instantly killed. The bullets did not take immediate effect upon the others, and as they were writhing, the same shooting party, in obedience to instructions, came up with pistols, gave them the coup de grace, and put them out of their misery. The bodies were then placed in plain coffins and immediately removed. The execution took place in the presence of 3,000 troops. The fatal sensation was produced through the city by the death of young Rossel, who is much lamented.

Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies of the Prussian Diet has effected an organization to-day. Forkenbeel was elected President, and Roeller First Vice President.

Italy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special from Rome says: "Victor Emanuel was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the Italian Parliament in solemn session, at that city, to which he had devoted his life time was completed, with an intimation that there was a possibility for another attempt. The bodies were then placed in plain coffins and immediately removed. Fatal execution took place in the presence of 3,000 troops. The fatal sensation was produced through the city by the death of young Rossel, who is much lamented.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—At 1 o'clock, this afternoon, the finding of the court martial, which was convened to try the medical students who demolished the tablet in the Campo Santo, was announced from the balcony of Acting Captain General Crespos' palace. Eight of the students, who were present at the trial, were called, and stood at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Punta. The others were sentenced to four and six years, imprisonment in the Presidio. Seventy-two sentenced to death were over 18 years of age. The execution of the condemned prisoners took place at the specified hour. They met their death with resignation, and it is generally believed having committed the act for which they died.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the city during the day, and business was suspended; but at this hour, 6 p. m., all is quiet.

Captain General Valmaseda, who was yesterday at Guines, returned to the city, and was present during the afternoon. He publishes a proclamation to the volunteers, promising that the guilty shall be punished, and urging the renewal of events to the machination of Laborantes.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Intelligence from Mexico states that the Governor of Tamaqual wants $20,000 for war expenses and to organize a national guard. The people oppose the loan, and it is said to be followed on the proposition to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, which would kill it. The bill authorizing the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals passed—yeas, 87; nays, 4.

The bill in regard to attachments before Justices of the Peace passed.

The bill for attachments in courts of record was passed—yeas, 101.

Adjourned.

THE WEST.

Deep Snow and Many Snow-Slides at Little Cottonwood—Dedication of a Catholic Church—The Suits Against Brigham Young and Others—Attempt to Quash the Indictment—A Heavy Snow.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 26.—A despatch from Little Cottonwood, to-day, says: The snow on a level is six feet deep. Residents of Alta City have to dig themselves out of their dwellings. Many of the houses are buried in snow. The storm continues. A young man named Jenkins was buried by a snow slide, on Wednesday, on the north side of the Wellington mine. He was dug out by the miners and buried on Thursday. Several of the miners, while working for the body, were caught by slides, and rescued with difficulty.

The new Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in this city, was dedicated to-day with imposing ceremonies. Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco, Cal., officiated. The number of Roman Catholics in this city is estimated at 6,000.

In the court this morning, the case of Brigham Young, for "lewd and lascivious cohabitation," was called up, but, upon the motion of counsel, a filing attorney, was fixed for trial next Monday. Mr. Hempstead, for the defence, protested against this order, on the ground that it would be impossible to have his client ready for her at such short notice. He asked for two weeks' delay, which was refused. H. B. Clawson and O. H. Hales, on the same charge, filed pleas in abatement, upon the illegality of the grand jury by which they were indicted. Henry Lawrence, on the same charge, who was ordered to plead to-day or could not appear, owing to sickness. Besides the charge against Brigham Young, indictments also were against W. Hickman, J. Meacham, Simon Bolivar Buckner, Wilford Woodruff and William Fulton, G. D. Grant, Porter Rockwell and William Bunnell, for the murder of Buck, at Warm Springs in 1857. The court is now engaged in hearing the plea of Mr. Hempstead, to quash the indictment on the following grounds: First, the grand jury improperly designated the offence as murder in the first degree; second, that there is no additional description of the defendants; third, there is no certainty in the allegation or in the date of the offence; fourth, that the accused was at home, but the latest bulletin states that the Prince was able to go down stairs, and that the fever is lessening.

A snow storm is raging here to-day. The canons are supposed to be entirely blockaded, and there has been no communication since yesterday.

It is said by Overton's friends that he will withdraw the charge against Woodman and others of abducting his daughter.

Reported Loss of a Lake Schooner with all on Board.

DETROIT, Nov. 28.—It is reported that the schooner William Sanderson had gone down, with all hands, on Lake Ontario. No particulars. The Sanderson was built in 1856, at Oswego, and was owned by Page & Dobbie. She classed B 1, with 700 tons capacity.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT PROPERTY—Wabash-av., corner Madison, 100 ft.; Franklin-st., Madison, corner store, 48 ft.; 18 rooms, 7 per cent. Wabash-av., near Madison, 50 ft.; long time. Third-st., near Jackson, 50 ft.; would exchange. North-av., near Jackson, 50 ft.; $21,000. Thirty-av., near VanBuren, 25 ft. Monroe-st., corner Fourth-av., 100 ft.; other wanted. Monroe-st., near Fourth-av., 100 ft. Third-st., beautiful corner, 100 ft.; on time. North Lincoln-av., near Schiller, 371 ft.; cheap. Sheffield-av., 72x134 ft.; only $2,500. Lakeside, east of Clark, 100 ft.; very desirable. Fourth-av., near Harrison.

BY SIDE.

Canal, corner Monroe, 60 ft.; would exchange. Jefferson, near Madison, 50 ft., and buildings. Lombard-st., near Lexington, 50 ft., and buildings. Throughout, near Halsted, 50 ft., paved; $4,500. Throughout-st., corner, 100 ft.; cheap, and long time. Halsted, near VanBuren, 50 ft. and buildings. Halsted, near Madison, 50 ft. and buildings. Madison, corner Robey, 50 ft.; long time. Madison, near Robey, 50 ft.; very cheap. Warren-av., near Throop, 50 ft.; $1,600. Monroe, near Wood, 24 ft.; only $2,750. Ogden-av., near Throop, fine new cottages, and lot, cheap. Morgan-st., near Division, 50 ft., only $3,500. Warren-av., near Robey, 2 marble fronts. Ogden-av., near Centre-av., 10 cheap houses, $1,600.

WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION!

Mitchell, near Laflin, 24 ft. lots, $90.
Indiana, near Throop, 25 ft lots, $90.
Ashley, near Hoyne, 25 ft lots, $90.
Fourth, near Hoyne, 25 ft lots, $90.
Taylor, near Western-av., 24 ft lots, $600.
Monroe, near Western-av., 24 ft lots, $600.
Adams, near Western-av., 25 ft., $600.
Albert 4 ft at 14 cash, balance 4 years.
GEO. W. PARENT & CO., 61 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 99 and 101 Washington-st.

Michigan-av., 130 feet near corner of South Water.
Michigan-av., 60x130, near Randolph.
Michigan-av., 50x130, near Peck court.
Wabash-av., 20x100, near Twelfth.
Dearborn-st., 60x90, near Randolph.
Dearborn-st., 25x80, near Madison.
Dearborn-st., 25x80, near Washington.
Washington-st., 21x100 east of Franklin.
Washington-st., 21x100 west of Franklin.
Madison-st., 60x100, near Sangamon.
Madison-st., 40x80, east of Franklin.
Lake-st., 40x100, near Wells.
Lake-st., 80x100, near Polk.
North Clark-st., 50x132, corner Erie.
North Clark-st., 50x132, near Schiller.
North Dearborn-st., 25x80, near Erie.
Also, 40 first-class dwellings, selling from $4,000 to $6,000.
West Madison-st., 42x107, near Centre-av.
West Madison-st., 24x100, near Robey.
West Madison-st., 20x100, near Jefferson.
Parker-st., 40x100, near Cass.
Superior-st., 50x125, near Cass.
Superior-st., 80x100, near Cass.
Superior-st., 25x100, near Cass.
Indiana-av., 50x125, near Cass.
South Park-av., 80x165, corner Thirty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 100x165, corner Thirty-third-st.
Also, 20 choice lots in Douglas Park, Douglas Place, Douglas Boulevard, and Douglas Addition, on long time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60x165 FEET ON CANAL-ST., SE corner Madison and Washington sts., with factory building, paying 8 per cent clear. Also, 66 ft. on West Washington-st., near corner Paulina-st. Very cheap.

FOR SALE—Corner of Seventeenth and Clark sts., 66 ft. corner State and Twenty-fifth-sts.

FOR SALE—Block on Wood, Lincoln and Halsted sts.

120 ft. on Indiana-av., north of Thirtieth-st.

Also, 2 building houses; a bridge works.

Also, 2 corner lots, Michigan-av. and Eighteenth-st., each 66 ft. front.

Also, 2 corner lots, Cottage Grove-av., near 20th-st.

HOUSE ft corner Lake-st. and Bryant-av., opposite Union Park.

House ft cor. Charles place, near Wells-st.

House ft corner Taylor and Wells-sts., with building 120 ft on Wells-st., near Randolph-st.

Also, several other pieces in both North and South Divisions of burnt district, cheap.

KELLY, DAVIDSON & WELLS, Room 1 Welch's Building, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE BURNT DISTRICT. Also, a number of business blocks. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—50x80 ON MADISON, NEAR HALSTED, 2 fine business lots. A. DORAHY, 160 State-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS on Ashland-av., corner Fulton, and Park-av., near the Court House. Price, $1,800 to $1,400 each, according to location. Will sell in a few lots. Apply on premises, or to improved locations. Apply at 18 West Washington-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES ON LEASED ground, on Centre-av., near Erie. Brick house and barn on Fullerton-av., one on West Washington-st., and one on Jackson-st., near the city limits, very cheap. Inquire of D. LEONARD, 8 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A FOUR-story and basement brick building, 24x70 feet, with first-class stone front. Also, a very fine lot on Ogden-av., corner Hubbard-st. Property offered cheap for cash. Inquire of H. C. HOLDEN, 127 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT A low price. A good cottage of 2 rooms on West Madison-st., suitable for residence or business. Cost $1,500 to build. Will sell for $1,000. Also, 2 good houses and house for $ or 4 rents. CULVER & HOVEY, 167 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—NEW 2-STORY and basement marble-front house, 12 rooms, and fine gas fixtures, for sale at a bargain. Will be in immediate possession; terms, $2,000 cash; $2,000 in six months, balance in three years. Apply to J. H. CUSHING, Real Estate Agent, 20 West Madison-st., Rooms 5 and 6.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—A 2-STORY BRICK AND basement dwelling, 8 rooms, on corner of Monroe and Laflin-sts. Inquire on premises, or of H. POWLER & CO., Room 1, No. 11 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 100 FEET ON Eighteenth-st., by 132 feet deep, to Dorcas place. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Tremont House building, north of entrance to Bryan's Museum.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., NEAR FRAME dwelling, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, between Winchester and Robey-sts., only $5,000. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RANDOLPH-ST.—26 FEET FRONT by 100 feet, north side of Randolph-st., between Halsted and Green-sts. Also, 2 lots on Halsted-st. Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, north of entrance to Bryan's Museum.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARRABEE-ST., choice business lot.

Also, choice residence lot.

Also, 2 well-cheap lots cash, or exchange for cottages and lots on West Side. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES, LONG LEASES—2-story and dwellings, Lake-st., near Wood, $9,000. Frame dwelling, Green-st., 3 rooms, $2,000. Cottage, Jackson-st., near Halsted, $1,600. Lot, Lake-st., near Wood, $1,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN CHICAGO—A Choice lot, Walnut-st., near Wood, $1,500 cash, or $1,600 easy terms. Also, 2 choice lots, Centre-av., near Erie, $1,600 each. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—EASY TERMS on 2 fine dwellings, near Halsted-st., fine cottages, good lot, $2,800; $1,700 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

S. W. cor. Rush and Indiana-sts., 75x100 ft.

Rush-st., near Indiana-st., 50 ft.

Rush-st., near Superior-st., 50 ft.

N. W. cor. Rush and Superior-sts., 50x100 ft.

N. W. cor. North-av. and Bellevue-pl., 50x115 ft.

Rush-st. and Kingsbury-st., 50x100 ft.

Ohio-st., East of Rush-st., 25x100.

Ohio-st., East of Pine-st., 50x100 ft.

Michigan-st., 100 ft. East of Pine-st., 40x100 ft.

Also, 2 lots on Lincoln-av., 50 ft. front by 187 feet deep.

J. EMAIS WARREN, 115 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ON 10 YEARS' TIME—A FIRST-class business corner, on Clark-st., south of Madison, 66 feet front by 66 feet deep, with purchaser and loss if not satisfactory. Also, 2 lots on Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st., in rebuilding. GOODRICH & ANDREWS, 103 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE 7 houses, lots, and farms cheap, on easy terms; will exchange for Chicago property. Also, 2 houses and lots in Evanston, for sale or rent. Apply to J. STOUGH, 10 to 1, at 160 State-st., or by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—322 ACRES IN Brown County, Kansas. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate and Notary Public, 167 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE FARM OF FORTY acres, in good condition, 2 miles from Evanston, for sale or two gents.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES IN Brown County, Kansas. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate and Notary Public, 167 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IN CHICAGO, 160 ACRES IN Brown County, Kansas. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate and Notary Public, 167 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE FARM OF FORTY acres, in good condition, 2 miles from Evanston, for sale or two gents.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—100 RESIDENCE LOTS ON THE north side for cash purchasers. Must be cheap. We have ready buyers for anything that is cheap. A. LINN & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 167 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SEVERAL LOTS IN THE BURNED district between Harrison and South Water-sts., west of and in South Division. Address, with full description, SPROGLE & ROUNDS, 168 W. Madison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR ILL-health, cruelty, &c. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Eight years' experience. Address P. O. Box 1327.

DIVORCES, WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTORIETY, for real estate, and common law business. Advice free. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 110 Washington-st.

JUST ARRIVED, PER ANCHOR LINE STEAMship Europa, from Glasgow, Scotland, about 6,000 yards potent asphaltic roofing felt, and about 2,000 yards potent asphaltic sheathing felt, suitable for outhouse sheathing, or slating, &c. Apply at 161 South Canal-st., Room 1. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LUMBER—WE ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER from our yards, at the lowest rates and other lumber sawed to order. We have dry joist, etc., from 2x 10 to 2x 16 feet. Persons wanting long boards or bills filled, please call or drop us a postal, and we will please call on. H. POWLER & CO., Room 1, No. 11 Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER horses to New York. Address 42 Cottage place.

WANTED—EVERY TEAMSTER IN THE CITY to go to CLEMENT & SAYERS, 230 Milwaukee-av. and buy an oyster opened.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EIGHT OAK CHAMpagne baskets. Also French and other bottles. Address O 0, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE TRADE TO KNOW THAT the New Woodstock Grove Company's agency is at 167 Madison-st. Stock in hand. JACKSON & MARSH, Agents.

WANTED—TO KNOW WHERE I CAN GET AN umbrella recovered. Address X 8 8, Tribune office. West Side.

WANTED—HALF OR THE WHOLE OF A MERchantile or manufacturing business, for which I will pay $1,500 cash, 6 acres of first-class farm land and personal property, altogether about $7,500. A fair exchange will be made. Address M 87, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit; Full particulars here. Circulars Free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$18,000 A BUSINESS MAN WITH THE above amount wishes an interest in an established business. Address with real name and stating nature of business, A D, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos and other personal property. H. SINNICKLIFF, 162 West Jackson-st., formerly 115 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, pianos and other personal property. Cash paid for gold dust, old gold and silver, and valuables of every description. GOODMAN & CO., 75 Clark-st., first store south of Quincy, between Polk and Taylor.

$100,000 I WILL PAY CASH 15 CENTS on the dollar for proofs of claim and assignment of allowed claims against Republic Insurance Company. Address, stating amount, S E, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOTS IN THE BURNT DISTRICT. To lease—Lots on the West Side.

To lease—Large basement on North Halsted-st. H. C. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—TWO new brick stores, first floor, 61 Hubbard court; also rooms on second and third floors of No. 244 State-st., other fifteen stores. Apply to C. G. TRACEY & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 61 Hubbard court.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES, NOS. 34 AND 36, and 2 and 4 of South Water-st., for five years, to good responsible tenants. Will be finished at once if the weather will permit. Inquire of H. H. SHUFELDT, 154 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A VERY LARGE FRONT ROOM, 24 by 70 feet, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., suitable for business purposes. Apply to GEORGE & HILL, 209 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, AT 6 AND 8 WEST LAKE-st., 2 large front rooms, second floor, for business; good location. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS AT 10 AND 12 South Canal-st.; parties renting rooms from any other building can have the same rent allowed. Apply to WILLARD N. BUSHNELL, Room 1, 8 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE—THE FIRST FLOOR OF building 329 Wabash-av., suitable for first-class business. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS, on the premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FRONT OFFICE ON first floor. Also, for sale, new cottage with lease. Apply at 174 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—80 COOLIDGE-ST., STORE AND 2 rooms, 1st; Jackson-st., cor. Throop-st., brick store, 1st or 2d; Jackson-st., cor. Throop-st., brick store, 1st or workshop, $35. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NOW FEET IN THE new 4-story bakery building of Union-st., adjoining the new passenger depot C. & N. W. R. R., and opposite the Tribune office. Apply to GOODMAN.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS AT NO. 11 AND 13 South Canal-st., suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply at Room 14, on premises, or 20 Goodrich Dock, foot Franklin-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, WITHOUT board, furnished or unfurnished; convenient to business. Apply at 54 South Curtis-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS and parlors, gas and fuel, hot and cold water, and bath, very reasonable, half block from College grounds, on brick house, 3d Cabinet-av., corner of Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—4 FURNISHED ROOMS, DESIRAble for gentlemen only. Will exchange, or sell furniture for good piano. Apply at 521 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, sitting not bedroom, for gentlemen only. Apply at 75 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, TO GENtlemen, without board, at 305 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS IN A PRIvate family, furnished or unfurnished, without board. 340 Cabinet-av.

TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE SPLENDID ROOMS, with gas, on second, ceiling for a small family. Address M 31, Tribune office, or call at 31 Tremont-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, PANTRY, CLOSET, and basement; 42 Cottage place, between Thirty-first and third streets, east side, each car. Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM AT 774 Wabash-av., up stairs.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, for gent and wife or two gentlemen, without board, at 68 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS, FOR ONE OR two gentlemen; on first or second floor, double brick house, well furnished, at 42 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with or without board; rooms reasonable, at 207 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NEW BASEMENT, 20x34 FEET, with gas and water, in new building. Rented for 1st of May, but must be let now. 20 ESSEX.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED, AND ONE UNfurnished first-class houses near Union Park. One nine rooms, cottage in front, $45 per month, and one furnished at $40; all near the depot and

NEW YORK.

Connolly Still in Durance for Want of Sufficient Bail.

Old City Aldermen Declare Their Intention to Hold Over.

A Lively Time Expected at the Organization of the New Council.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Money was active in the morning at the high rates of yesterday, but in the afternoon the market was easier, and the rates at the close were 5 to 6 per cent on call. The Secretary of the Treasury declined to make any awards for bonds to-day, as the prices at which they were offered were, in his estimation, above par in gold. Bankers who have sent to Washington 5-20s of 1862, called in for redemption on December 1, will to-morrow receive Treasury gold checks, payable December 1, to the amount of $6,000,000, that amount having been already examined and counted by the department at Washington. The bonds were forwarded several days ago, having been received from Europe. It is estimated that the above sum is about two-thirds of the entire amount presented for redemption. This amount includes all called bonds presented thus far for both domestic and foreigners' account. The entire amount of 5-20s called in for December 1 is $100,000,000. The greater part of these have been taken up by the European and American syndicate, and will be turned in payment for the new fives, so that it is likely but a small amount of additional gold will come on the market. The knowledge of the fact that the Treasury will send here to-morrow $6,000,000 of gold checks, payable December 1, weakened the gold market, and sympathetically government bonds, made the money market easy, and checked the downward tendency of the stock market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were lower, in sympathy with gold, and on account of the action of the Treasury. Central Pacific bonds closed at 103 1-2 to 103 3-4 for Unions; at 90 3-4 to 91 for firsts; 78 to 78 3-8 for land grants, 82 1-2 to 83 for incomes, and 27 to 27 1-18 for stocks.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

closed heavier, with quotations at 108 3-4 to 107 7-8 for prime sixty days' sterling.

GOLD

opened at 110 7-8 and declined, closing at 110 5-8. The attempts to force up the gold premium have been most discouraging. At almost any other time the news that Russia was arming would put up the price from 1 to 2 per cent. The starting news from Spain would also tend to bull gold. The bugbear of the 1st of December sentiments still hangs over the street. Operators will not buy gold at present prices, when there is a possibility that it may be lower next week. They are also so much in doubt with respect to the future policy of the government, as it will be defined by Congress, that they prefer to wait.

THE STOCK MARKET

advanced in the entire list 1-2 to 1 per cent, and closed firm. The best prices were made in Northwestern, Rock Island, Wabash, Western Union, and Pittsburgh.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was more active, and especially, for common extras. These were in good supply. Choice family extras and superfine were in fair request. The wheat market was easier for most descriptions. The demand was chiefly for export. The closing of the canal at Fonda failed to stimulate inquiry. Corn was better, and in fair demand for the trades and for export. The close of the canal appeared to give sellers some advantage.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONNOLLY STILL IN DURANCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—It is understood that if Connolly's bail is not completed by Wednesday night, he will spend Thanksgiving in Ludlow Street Jail.

DECLINED TO QUASH.

Judge Brady declined to quash Judge Barnard's *mandamus* for counting the Aldermanic returns. It is understood that the present Aldermen will carry the case to the Court of Appeals, and in the meantime propose to hold over. A lively time is expected at the organization of the board in January.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

The Police Commissioners have decided to break up the lottery policy swindling shops.

BODY RECOGNIZED.

The body found in the North River on Friday has been recognized as Madame Rhodes, a wealthy lady of New Orleans.

Alderman Stewart, of Brooklyn, shot last night, is reported to be at the point of death. Kelly, who shot him, was arrested.

SMALL-POX.

Thirteen new small-pox cases since Monday noon.

OFF WITH THEIR HEADS.

Comptroller Green has removed ten sinecurists from the courts to-day.

THE DUCAL PARTY.

This afternoon the Grand Duke, accompanied by his suite, reviewed the fire brigade at Tompkins Square. The Duke has accepted an invitation from Commodore Bennett to dine with the New York Yacht Club on Saturday evening next. The ducal party will visit Montreal on the 12th of December; Ottawa the 13th, where the Duke will pay his respects to the Governor General. Thence they will proceed to Niagara Falls.

THE NORTHWESTERN RELIEF FUND.

The Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Committee for the relief of the sufferers at Chicago and the Northwest, reports additional subscriptions from the 20th to the 25th instant, amounting to $2,163, making a grand total of all collected by the committee $906,473.

DIED.

Joseph G. Cogswell, for many years Librarian at the Astor Library, died on Sunday last.

WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Children's Aid Society, it was reported that the organization had provided 7,168 boys with homes within a few years. Some 3,000 persons have been provided with houses in the West. The association is now suffering for want of funds.

MR. CONNOLLY'S CASE.

Charles O'Conor stated yesterday to a reporter that he supposed there would be no difficulty in convicting Connolly. Samuel J. Tilden, upon whose affidavit Tweed was proceeded against, states that he is ignorant whether Connolly had any accounts with the Tenth National or Nassau Banks, in which Tweed had largely deposited, and that he does not know whether the 65 per cent of the stolen funds, the division of which is unaccounted for, has been traced to Connolly. He also says there was no bargain with the Committee of Seventy to spare Connolly in consideration of his appointment of Green. The difficulty which Connolly experiences in finding bail is due to the Sheriff's rejecting many of the persons who have been offered. His friends say that the Sheriff has been unnecessarily severe in refusing men who were fully able to respond as his sureties. Messrs. Havemeyer and Tilden say that the Committee of Seventy are not at all pleased with Connolly's arrest. It is also stated that his arrest was made with the hope that Connolly would divulge what he knew of the frauds.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Christopher Barry, John Reilly, William J. O'Connor, and James Reilley, inspectors of election, were held in $2,000 each, yesterday, for trial, on the charge of stuffing ballot-boxes.

INVESTIGATION.

It is stated that Jackson S. Schultz, Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden have been before the grand jury to testify relative to the ring frauds, and that body is now said to be investigating the Harlem Court House swindle.

EXPULSION OF SCHOLARS.

At Hunter's Point, L. I., yesterday, forty Catholic children were expelled from the public school, by direction of the Commissioners, because they objected to the reading of the Bible.

ANOTHER EXPULSION.

The Medical Society last evening expelled Anthony Ruppaner for an infringement of the rules.

DEMOCRACY.

At a meeting, in Apollo Hall, of the Reform Democrats, last night, it was agreed to proceed with the organization of the party in various wards throughout the city.

RAPID TRANSIT.

At a meeting held by the East Side Association, last evening to consider the question of rapid transit, the speakers recommended double tunnels, which would be kept ventilated by the passage of trains.

THE VOUCHER THIEVES.

Judge Bedford has denied the motion to quash the indictment against Haggerty and Baulch, charged with stealing vouchers from the Comptroller's office, and also refused to admit them to bail.

HARLEM COURT HOUSE.

Investigations into the Harlem Court House expenses show that a quarter of a million dollars have been expended for what could be done for $16,000, and $200,000 have been stolen. The evidence implicate Harry Genet in the frauds.

BANK DEFICIT.

It is stated that a deficit of between $200,000 and $300,000 has been discovered in the accounts of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, but that it will be made good by the Ring officials.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A VALID MARRIAGE.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, Judge Spencer decided that a marriage, followed by the cohabitation of the parties and mutual public acknowledgment as husband and wife, is a valid marriage, according to the laws of this State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Ku-Klux Trials at Columbia—Governor Scott's Message to the Legislature—The State Finances—The Governor's Recommendations.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28.—In the Ku-Klux trials at Columbia, to-day was spent in the discussion of the manner of selecting a jury, the District Attorney moving that the panel be summoned from the body of the district, and Reverdy Johnson contending that, according to the constitution, jurors must be selected from the judicial district in which the alleged offence was committed. The court sustained the District Attorney, Johnson reserving his objection. The court adjourned until Friday, allowing forty-eight hours for summoning the panel.

The General Assembly met at Columbia to-day, when Governor Scott's message was read. The Governor states the whole public debt to be $11,994,908, which statement he knows from severe personal scrutiny to be correct, nothing being suppressed. He argues that the depreciation of the State credit is due to the persistent threats of repudiation made by individuals and the press for political purposes, without which the debt would not exceed $10,000,000. He is confident that the State will pay all her obligations to the last cent. He recommends that the Legislature prohibit the borrowing of money or contracting of a debt to meet the current expenses. He condemns extra sessions of the Legislature, without which the attacks of the opposition could not be successful. He urges the Legislature to make the session short and economical, and recommends that a fixed salary instead of a per diem be given to members of the Legislature, and that numerous offices be abolished; that the salaries of all officials except Judges be reduced one-third; that the tax on real estate be lessened; that a license system be attempted, and that rice, cotton, and railroad tonnage be taxed; that the bonds of the State be taken at par in payment for land bought at tax sale on the title being warranted by the State; that public lands to the value of $1,000,000 be sold and State bonds taken in payment. He reviews at length the causes which led him to ask a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, as under the Ku-Klux law. He claims that conciliation proved useless, and the courts would not act, and that the whites mistook magnanimity for weakness. He declined to call out the militia, because it consisted of negroes, who would have been slaughtered, and the people led to believe that the conflict was between negroes and whites, instead of between the friends of government and its enemies. As late as last spring, many prominent citizens promised him their co-operation in the suppression of Ku-Kluxism, but they effected nothing, and the civil power being exhausted, the Governor applied to the National Government to protect the State against domestic violence. He approves of the principle of a minority representation and advises changes in the Election law so as to prevent fraud; and urges the Legislature to avoid all unnecessary appropriations; and believes the Legislature will so act as to prove that Republicanism and good government in South Carolina are not, as is falsely alleged, inconsistent with each other.

The message was made the special order for Monday next.

A number of bills will be introduced, looking to retrenchment and reform, but none on the subject of repudiation.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The publication of Blair's views on the political situation has created unlimited discussion among those politicians and officers who have arrived. The Democrats evince considerable chagrin at what they consider Blair's injudicious advice, and refuse to commit themselves either for or against a passive policy. Congressman Beck thinks the best thing the Democrats can do at the present time is to keep their mouths shut and not concede that their cause is hopeless in advance of the contest. Senator Kelly, recently elected from Oregon, as Williams' successor, does not think his constituents would endorse the movement, but the Democrats would lose the State in the next Presidential election, through apathy and discontent. He says that such a course, on the heels of the recent Republican victories in New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, would be hailed on the Pacific coast as a virtual dismemberment of the Democratic party.

DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order that the accounts of every disbursing officer under the government shall be thoroughly examined, and that an exact statement thereof be reported immediately. Clerks have been detailed to work night and day on this duty, in order that the statements may be forthcoming by the time Congress assembles.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

will hold its National Convention in this city, commencing on Friday evening, next week. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Celia Burleigh, Lucy Stone, James Freeman Clark, and T. W. Higginson will be among the speakers.

THE HAVANA TROUBLES.

The government has advices which represent that the volunteers in Havana are committing great excesses, and among other things threatening American citizens. The Secretary of the Navy has given such instructions as will afford proper protection in case the anticipated trouble arises.

[To the Associated Press.]

MATRIMONIAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Colonel W. J. Stocking, of New York city, and Miss Pattie Miller, daughter of Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, were married to-day, at the residence of the bride's parents, Capitol Hill. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Winter, of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Miller's father. Among those present at the wedding were the President and Mrs. Grant, the Chief Justice, and all the Justices of the Supreme Court, with their wives.

CABINET.

At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day all the members were present except Mr. Belknap. The session lasted an hour and a half.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended six divisions of the patent of Ephraim Ball, of Canton, Ohio, for his mower and harvester, holding the seventh division of the claim under advisement.

MR. BOUTWELL AND THE NEW LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell said to-day that in the negotiation of the new loan he strictly followed the line laid down in his circular of August 10. He denies having violated the law which authorized the payment of half of 1 per cent, as expenses of disposing of the loan, and says after paying for engraving and printing the bonds the compensation of the agents will not amount to one fourth of 1 per cent. While the 90 days' time allowed to the banks to subscribe gave bank depositors pecuniary advantages, the government did not pay a cent more than if the money had been deposited in the Treasury proper, where it would have lain idle.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

Treasurer Spinner will this evening forward checks for $6,000,000 in coin to parties in various parts of the country who have sent their 5-20 bonds here for redemption.

EXONERATED.

The Postmaster General, who for some days past has been engaged in an investigation of the charge against Hon. William F. Prosser, to the effect that Prosser received pay while a member of Congress for prosecuting the claim against the government, to-day dismissed the charge as entirely without foundation.

WISCONSIN.

The Legislature of 1872.

The following is a list of the members elect of the Wisconsin Legislature,—Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *italics*, Independents in SMALL CAPS:

SENATE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	J. H. Jones.	18	W. H. Hiner.
2	*M. P. Lindsley.*	19	J. H. Foster.
3	*F. Huebschmann.*	20	*Joseph Wagner.*
4	William Nelson.	21	*M. H. Reid.*
5	P. Belden.	22	GEORGE KREISS.
6	*John L. Mitchell.*	23	*W. W. Woodman.*
7	W. M. Colladay.	24	J. E. Irish.
8	Samuel Pratt.	25	Waldo S. Flint.
9	Francis Little.	26	R. E. Davis.
10	William Blair.	27	W. M. Griswold.
11	H. S. Magoon.	28	H. L. Eaton.
12	Orrin Bacon.	29	H. S. Miner.
13	*Sat. Clark.*	30	J. G. Thorpe.
14	J. B. Quimby.	31	Angus Cameron.
15	*Carl Schmidt.*	32	Orlando Brown.
16	J. C. Holloway.	33	*Lyman Morgan.*
17	C. G. Williams.		

Republicans, 13. Democrats, 9. Independent, 1.

ASSEMBLY.

ADAMS AND WOOD—G. A. Neeves.
ASHLAND, BARRON, DOUGLAS, POLK, ETC.—H. D. Barron.
BROWN AND PART OF KEWAUNEE—*Christian Wochi*, D. C. Ayers, *David Lee.*
BUFFALO—*George Cowie.*
CALUMET—*C. H. M. Peterson.*
CHIPPEWA—John J. Jenkins.
CLARK AND JACKSON—E. L. Brockway.
COLUMBIA—*W. W. Corning*, H. C. Brace, Jacob Low.
CRAWFORD—*O. A. Caswell.*
DANE—R. F. Adams, *J. D. Gurnee, John Adams*, Phineas Baldwin.
DODGE—M. Adams, C. R. Lewis, A. H. Atwater, *S. F. Lamoreaux, Geo. Scholl, John Solon.*
DOOR AND PART OF KEWAUNEE—*G. W. Allen.*
DUNN AND PEPIN—E. P. Bailey.
EAU CLAIRE—Bradley Phillips.
FOND DU LAC—A. J. Yorty, Elihu Coleman, *Aaron Walters.*
GRANT—G. E. Cabanis, A. R. Bushnell, S. A. Ferris, J. C. Cory.
GREEN—M. H. Pengra.
GREEN LAKE—A. NICHOLS.
IOWA—*W. E. Rowe, John Strachan.*
JEFFERSON—Daniel Hall, *W. L. Hoskins*, L. B. Caswell.
JUNEAU—H. F. C. Nichols.
KENOSHA—*F. Robinson.*
LA CROSSE—G. C. Hixon.
LAFAYETTE—Thomas Bainbridge.
MANITOWOC—Peter Reuther, *Martin McNamara, Joseph Rankin.*
MARATHON—*B. Ringle.*
MARQUETTE—NEIL DIMOND.
MILWAUKEE—*John W. Cary, Geo. Abert*, JOHN BLACK, F. C. Winkler, C. H. Larkin, Emil Wallber, Winfield Smith, *John Fellenz, M. H. Becker, Henry Fowler*, A. P. Hobart.
MONROE—E. O. Rudd, J. F. Richards.
OCONTO—R. W. Hubbell.
OUTAGAMIE, PART WAUPACA AND SHAWANO—W. H. Wroe, *Michael Gorman*, A. D. Smith.
OZAUKEE—*J. R. Bohan, F. W. Horn.*
PIERCE—O. S. Powell.
PORTAGE—*O. H. Lamoreaux.*
RACINE—*R. B. Bates*, Wm. V. Moore.
RICHLAND—Wm. Dixon, Geo. W. Putnam.
ROCK—O. F. Wallihan, Z. P. Bardick, D. G. Cheever, E. K. Felt, Alex. Graham.
ST. CROIX—John C. Spooner.
SAUK—W. Perry, Geo. G. Swain.
SHEBOYGAN—*Geo. W. Weedin, P. H. O'Rourke*, Major Shaw.
TREMPEALEAU—N. D. Comstock.
VERNON—Reuben May, H. A. Chase.
WALWORTH—E. M. Sharp, Amos Stafford, *S. A. White.*
WASHINGTON—*D. W. Maxon, B. S. Weil.*
WAUKESHA—E. S. Stone, Charles Brown.
WAUSHARA—H. S. Sackett.
WINNEBAGO—T. D. Grimmer, *A. W. Patton, N. Beckwith*, A. Wood.

Republicans, 58; Democrats, 38; Independent, 4.

Condition of Affairs in the Northern Burnt Districts.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 28.—Captain A. J. Langworthy, agent for the Milwaukee Relief Committee, has just returned from a visit to the burnt district of the Northwest, where he has been to investigate certain reports of fraud and misappropriation, all of which he found to be false and made by unscrupulous parties who had not suffered by the fire, but who had applied for aid and been refused. The Captain found everything working well at all the distributing points, where much has been done, and a great deal remains to be done.

The Relief Committee, in connection with the government, are now directing their attention to providing seed for the spring, and a circular will soon be issued on this point.

In travelling over the blackened wilderness, Mr. Langworthy gathered many interesting accounts of the great tornado, and the people who are left to tell the dreadful tale of that terrible night of the 8th of October last, believed with one accord that the Seventh Seal was opened and the contents of wrath being scattered over the fated land. An idea of the great heat may be imagined from the fact that in the potato-fields at Williamsville, where fifty-nine bodies were found, the potatoes were all roasted near the surface of the ground, and some six inches under the ground were partially roasted. The remains of domestic animals of all kinds, and deer, wolves, and bears are scattered over the district, but the indomitable energy which pervades Chicago is seen here and at Peshtigo. Fifty houses have already been erected, and, with the assistance they will have during the winter they will be in comparatively good shape to commence the spring business.

ESCAPE AND DEATH.

The Horrible Fate of John E. Donovan in the Great Fire.

A Desperate Flight for Life—A Lady Passes Through Seven Blocks of Burning Ruins and Escapes.

The general facts relating to the burning of Chicago are well known—the unparalleled extent of the burned district, the blasting wind whose unabating fury will never be forgotten, the locality where the fire originated, its unexpected progress across the South Branch of the river, its rapid advance in a northeasterly direction, consuming the very heart of the city, its occasional eddying to the right and left, zigzaging along alleys or wooden rows, and suddenly encircling some magnificent block in a sheet of flame; pale faces peering from upper windows, hurriedly calculating the chances of escape; streets crowded with horror-stricken fugitives, fleeing for safety they knew not where; a sheet of flame one mile in length, driven by a hurricane having a velocity of 120 miles an hour, with a heat so intense that it consumed alike wood and iron, and brick and stone. Besides this, many heart-rending incidents have been related of perilous escapes and fearful deaths. And yet who shall say, as from day to day the workman's spade unearths new victims, revealing new facts, and adding chapter after chapter to this already ponderous volume of horrors, that the story has all been told, and that concerning that dreadful night there is no unwritten history! Recent facts enable us now to tell the sad story and tragic fate of John E. Donovan, who lost his life in the fire. Mr. Donovan came to this city about six years ago from Sauk County, Wisconsin, where he had served as Sheriff of the county, and where he was well known. In this city he had for several years been known as the lessee of Pope's Block, adjoining the new Open Board Building. At the time of the fire he was stopping with his wife and child (a little girl about 2 years old) in the Post Office Block, on the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, east of the Post Office. During Sunday night Mr. Donovan had watched the burning of the main portion of the business centre of the city; had witnessed the burning of Pope's Block, Farwell Hall, Board of Trade, Court House, Sherman House, etc., having in his own mind concluded that the Post Office Block would not burn. But in the morning the fire had assumed such a shape that it at once became apparent that the block could not be saved. He then removed his wife and child to a place of safety on the corner of State and Monroe streets, while he returned to his room to secure some papers. What followed will appear from the following letter from Mrs. Ackley, the last person, so far as it is known, who saw Mr. Donovan:

WYOMING, JONES COUNTY, IOWA, Nov. 19, 1871.

MRS. DONOVAN: *Dear Madam*: I regret that your letter was not received sooner. I sympathize with you, and would be glad to give you something definite regarding your husband if possible. All I can say is that, just before the building burned, I went up to my room, leaving my son Jesse on State street to watch my trunks. In a few minutes a man came up and told me to leave the building immediately, saying, "Those old stables are all on fire." I supposed he meant those wooden buildings in the rear of the block, but looking out I saw no fire, and did not think he meant the buildings opposite, on Monroe street. I then stopped into your room, No. 29, seeing Mr. Donovan there, and said to him, "that man is more scared than hurt," to which he replied, "that is just what *I* think—I don't see any fire." The man, speaking as he did, using the word "stables," is what deceived Mr. Donovan, as well as myself. This is all the conversation I had with him. I cannot tell positively whether he had anything in his hands or not—he was standing or walking in about the middle of the room. I saw him no more. On going to my room, my boy come running in perfectly wild with fright, saying, "Mother you will be burned alive here!" We ran down the Monroe street stair way; in the excitement I never thought to stop at your room and ought to have called to Mr. Donovan, but you know how it is at such times. We ran to THE TRIBUNE corner, and found ourselves in a situation where suffocation seemed inevitable. When we went on Monroe street it was black with smoke. Jesse says it was when he came up, and he says he did not see any one either in the building nor in the street. I did not see any one. I did not think of anything but being burned alive. The fire was coming on us from the opposite side of Monroe street. I cannot tell whether our building was then on fire, but Jesse said: "We cannot go to the trunks—we must go down Dearborn street." It was hot on the street. We kept on our side of Monroe street, ran around the corner, and down the east side of Dearborn street until we reached THE TRIBUNE office. Jesse says he looked back when in range of McVicker's Theatre, and he says (but you must not rely too much on it) that he thinks that the Post Office Block was then on fire—at least, he says, there was a fearful body of fire back of us. I cannot remember so well as he can. The only way of escape for us from THE TRIBUNE corner was along Madison street to the Madison street bridge. This was a fearful journey—beyond description. All this distance, of about seven blocks, had just been burned down, and the smoke and heat and wind, and sometimes the flames, were terrible. I saw no one but men, and their faces were as white as this paper. I do not give up easy, but if a gentleman, crossing the same way, had not helped me, I should never have got over the hot piles of brick burning my feet, and the hot coiled telegraph wires tripping me at every step. I lost everything but the clothes I wore. Mrs. Donovan, my heart aches for you! I presume this letter does not convey one grain of anything satisfactory; if you do find your husband, please write to me the particulars. Very truly, MRS. ACKLEY.

Nothing further was known concerning the fate of Mr. Donovan until Saturday, November 18, when the workmen in THE TRIBUNE Building found the remains of two men. Their bodies lay under the pavement, on the north side of the building, and about thirty feet east of Dearborn street. About five feet from the door which led into the "Newsboys' room," lay the body of Joseph P. Stubbs, a young man who had recently come to the city, and who was associate editor of one of our daily papers at the time of his death; and beyond him, about ten feet to the east, was found the body of John E. Donovan. Both men were found with their heads to the east, their hair burned, features destroyed, and limbs consumed. The broken pavement fell on these bodies, and the watch taken from Mr. Donovan's pocket was crushed, and stopped at 18 minutes to 6. Under this pavement then, these men had been driven for safety—where, doubtless, they were secure, until the expanding of the iron joists caused the north wall of THE TRIBUNE Building to fall, crushing them instantly.

Mr. Donovan was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. He was a man of excellent judgment and sterling good sense. A friend informs us that he often heard him express his confidence that THE TRIBUNE Building needed no insurance, because it could not be destroyed by fire. Driven to the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets as he must have been very soon after Mrs. Ackley's escape, in that awful moment he choose (and who would not, if they reasoned at all), the protection of this building to the desperate chance through burning ruins for the distance of more than half a mile.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Thanksgiving Offerings.

The Right Rev. William Henry Odenheimer, Bishop of New Jersey, has addressed the following pastoral letter to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese: "Beloved Brethren of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New Jersey:—The beautiful houses of prayer in which our brothers of the city of Chicago worshipped, have been burned, and they will keep the approaching Thanksgiving Day amid the ashes and desolation of their churches. Can we not help the Rectors of these burned churches by sending them our offerings on Thanksgiving Day? Unless you have pledged your alms for other and worthier objects, I recommend that the collections to be made throughout the Diocese of New Jersey on the 30th day of November be devoted to the fraternal object of helping to rebuild the destroyed churches in Chicago; and that the money be sent to Mr. Henry Hayes, Newark, N. J., Treasurer of the Diocese, to be forwarded to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Illinois, who, in conjunction with the Rectors of the churches that have been burned, will faithfully apply it to the purpose designated. Affectionately your Bishop."

Longmont.

Last Wednesday the town of Longmont celebrated its anniversary. Longmont it will be remembered, is the Chicago of Colorado. The settlers there were all Chicago men originally, and to this may be attributed the wonderful growth of the little town. One year ago a meeting was held in Farwell Hall, for the purpose of starting an organized co-operative movement. Mr. O. H. Pratt was Secretary of the meeting and agent for the colony. About fifty persons started out at first. To-day there are no less than 700. In March there were two habitations; to-day there are 260. The colony has now about twenty miles of irrigating ditches, and has in process of construction twenty miles more. Nearly every colonist is the owner of a tract of land, varying from five to forty acres; and, in most cases, it is the intention to put the land into crops in the spring. Mr. Pratt, who is at No. 39 Canal street, states that even now, in the winter, he is receiving applications daily, and the prospects are that the opening of spring will witness a great rush to Longmont. The *Press*, of that city—it must be a city with a newspaper office already established—says: "The indications are that, at least, one hundred families, friends of those here, will join the colony next season. We predict the colony will double its present inhabitants in 1872."

Base Ball.

Richard J. Higham, writing to an acquaintance in this city, announces the Mutual nine for 1872 as follows: William H. Craver, catcher; E. Wolters, pitcher; Joseph Start, first base; Charles Sweasy, second base; Robert Ferguson, third base; David Force, short stop; John Hatfield, left field; Fred. Waterman, centre field; William Fisher, right field and change pitcher; Patterson and Higham substitutes. Mr. Higham states that Force has certainly joined his fortunes with the Mutuals, and that Duffy will be the Haymaker short-fielder. A letter from Captain Jimmy Wood, dated the 24th inst., states most positively that Force and Allison have signed contracts and checked their baggage for Troy. He also informs us that Pinkham will play third base for the Haymakers. We may publish a portion of Jimmy's letter in a few days.

—Spalding, the pitcher of the Bostons, has retired to winter quarters in his home at Rockford, looking well and happy. Having received $2,000 besides his expenses during the season, the Rockford papers express no surprise at his glossy hat and dazzling raiment.

Serious Accident.

A laborer named Michael McDonald, who lives at No. 141 Kinzie street, was seriously injured, yesterday. He was seated in a wagon, which, with a number of others, was descending the west approach to Indiana street bridge. Desiring to get out, McDonald jumped from the vehicle, and, as he alighted, was tripped up by a sled, which a small boy was drawing along. The horses attached to a wagon behind the one in which McDonald had been riding stepped on him, and, the driver being unable to check them, the wheels of the vehicle passed over McDonald's body. He was attended by Dr. Foss and then sent to his home. His injuries, which are internal, are considered dangerous.

Mr. Volk in Rome.

The *Roman Times*, an English and American journal published at Rome, Italy, under date of November 4, says of Mr. Volk, the Chicago sculptor: "Mr. Volk is engaged on a work for the widow of the late Henry Keep, of New York, known as the 'Railway King' of America, and one of the wealthiest men in the States. The work consists of statuary for the interior of a mausoleum of white granite, namely, a bust of Henry Keep and two kneeling, life-size statues of his wife and daughter, who are still living. The mausoleum will be one of the most costly private monuments in America. No less than $100,000 are being expended upon it."

Mrs. Cowell in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Anna Cowell, of this city, lectured in Whitewater, Wis., on Tuesday evening, the 23d, as part of a tour, which includes Watertown and Madison. It seems she was preceded in the first named place by another Mrs. Cowell, and some little confusion has arisen in consequence, many people not knowing "who is who." We know already that there are numerous lecturers of the Chicago fire, but it seems that the number is now so great as to lead to a doubling-up process. We may add that Mrs. Anna Cowell was one of the greatest sufferers by the fire, literally losing everything—including what was probably by far the finest theatrical wardrobe in the West.

Pipe Laying.

The inducements offered to the travelling public, especially those of that now rapidly increasing class of millionaires reduced to penury by the great fire, may be exemplified by the following edifying fragment of conversation, heard at the depot at Ottawa, Ill.:

"Well, Tim, and what is it you are doin' here?"

"Faith, an, its to Chicago I'm going; and what are ye askin for?"

"Sure, it's there I'm goin' meself; and what are ye going for?"

"Sure an' aint the Relief Society there?"

Chicago Abroad.

The following Chicagoans are registered abroad in the *American* (London) *Register* of November 11th inst.: Paris—E. G. Asay and family, Mrs. Chauncy T. Bowen, Miss Cromwell, James A. Bowen, Mrs. M. T. Dewey, Mrs. L. A. Herrick and family, Kaiser Klein, J. P. Nudd, E. G. Pennlee and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Pryson, Mark Skinner and family, Mrs. G. W. Vail, Jules Vail, Miss Phoebe VanTuyl, Mrs. Willing. London—L. D. Bevan, Miss S. G. Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. and H. W. Williams. Liverpool—G. Marsland, P. D. Smith, Mrs. A. Smith, Miss E. Smith, J. Conner. Florence—Mrs. A. W. and Miss Nellie A. Clarke. Brussels—A. S. Barnes.

Academy of Design.

At the regular annual meeting of the Chicago Academy of Design, the officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President—Henry C. Ford. Vice President—Charles Knickerbocker. Corresponding Secretary—Charles Peck. Recording Secretary—John W. Dodge. Treasurer—Belden F. Culver. Council—Theodore Pine, Conrad Diehl, S. M. Nickerson, Sam. W. Fuller, John H. Drury, H. F. Spread, H. A. Elkins, and Sanford E. Loring.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. J. L. Fox, editor of the Rockford *Register* and Superintendent of Printing, is in the city, and is stopping at the Briggs House.

—The storm signal was displayed last evening from the United States Observing office, on Randolph street, just west of the bridge. A storm may be expected this morning.

—Prof. Samuel C. Bartlett, one of the editors of the Congregational *Review*, which has been incorporated with the *New Englander*, and published in New Haven, Conn., will hereafter assist as associate editor of that paper.

—An anonymous contributor to the Hartford *Courant* encloses a dollar for the rebuilding of the New England Congregational Church, in this city, and suggests that a dollar subscription be taken up for that purpose all over the country.

—The employes of Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., of this city, at least those of them who were burned out, have received from the employes of the firm in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, for money and clothing which they are grateful and return thanks. The timely contributions enabled them to meet pressing wants, and they will ever remember the gentlemen who gave of their funds to assist entire strangers in the hour of need.

—A young men's club and reading room will be opened this evening at No. 12 Peck court, to which all young men are made welcome. Everything has been done to make everything comfortable for members. A smoking room and reading room have been arranged with all such other comforts as aspiring youth deem necessary. There is no entrance fee and no dues. These are some of the comforts.

DE CORDOVA.

His Lecture Last Evening at the Union Park Congregational Church.

The best audience of the season filled comfortably, but not to repletion, the Union Park Congregational Church last evening. The attraction was Mr. De Cordova, who has been duly published and advertised as belonging to the royal family of humorists. The atmospheric conditions were agreeable. A summer warmth reigned throughout the auditorium. But the prevailing color of the dresses was dark, and, under the soft gray frescoing of the ceiling, and within the concentric circles of cheerful woodwork, the assembly looked gloomy. Elegant young gentlemen, with pale, intellectual faces, white chokers, long-covered collars, and studs of dead gold of barbaric richness, upon stainless linen, ushered the people to their seats, and badgered the harmless ladies and gentlemen who were suspected of being out of place until such unfortunates wished they had remained by the domestic fireside. Little parallelograms of pasteboard, distributed on the cushions, contained a list of the coming attractions, supplying the place of the perfumed programmes of the ante-conflagration era. The organ played charming classic music that sweetly suggested the Thomas concerts. What could be more appropriate than that the exquisite *Traumerei*, whose sadness is too deep for tears, should be a part of the prelude to a humorous address? The lecture commenced, theoretically, at quarter before 8; but in reality at quarter past, many persons coming in fashionably and disagreeably late. At that hour Mr. De Cordova appeared, and was introduced to the audience by the Secretary of the managers of the Constellation course of lectures. He came to the footlights and laid upon the desk his lecture, which was written upon what, among stationers, is technically known as sermon paper. Mr. De Cordova has a foreign air, but one would presume him not to be a foreigner, because he alluded to public schools in a manner indicating that he had at some period enjoyed the benefit of those useful institutions. He was in full dress, barring a black waistcoat. His proportions were aldermanic. An elegant gold chain attached his watch to a button-hole of his vest, from which a portion of his chain hung as straight as a plumb line, having a charm of climbing device at the end. Our humorist is as bald as the prophet who was mocked at by the hapless Israelitish children, and his remaining hairs were carefully economized, and discreetly arranged. A pair of gold eye-glasses upon an aquiline nose completed a *tout ensemble* which might be called *distingué* without wrenching too severely upon the conventional proprieties. The lecture was the story, the scene of which was laid in "Womanhatten, a city of the sea," situated in the State of "Albania," in the county of "Uria." Limited time and abbreviated space forbid that we should here attempt to elucidate for the benefit of the general reader the meaning of these deep-seated jests. The moral of the story was this, "Honesty is not the best policy." Brown, who is so deeply to be pitied, has been taught the proverb in its old meaning, and therefore makes the grand mistake of his life, not being able to be seduced by Tammany into any of its nefarious schemes. Poor Brown sticks to virtue like moss to a log, which is very sad.

In a Flourishing Condition.

Director Ziegfield is happy to announce that the Chicago Academy of Music is once more on the pleasant road to prosperity. Although the admirable quarters formerly occupied by the institution were totally destroyed by the fire, the new homes, at No. 800 Wabash avenue, and No. 226 West Madison street, have been rendered admirably fitting for the academy's use. Pupils are received and registered at the Wabash avenue branch, but have the privilege of receiving their tuition at the place most convenient to their own residences. Director Ziegfield and the full corps of teachers are on duty, on stated days, at both places.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.

The completion of this firm's new building of 70 feet front, on West Washington street, at the end of the tunnel, and its connection with their five-story Canal street store, gives them as much room as they had previous to the fire, and their immediate proximity to the hotels and the Southern, Western, and Northern railway depots gives them a decided advantage over their less fortunate competitors. A glance at their store, which was crowded with customers yesterday, showed their stock to be full and complete in every department.

Relief for the Chicago Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Received from J. W. Goodspeed & Co. $100 for the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. GEO. M. PULLMAN, Treasurer, per W. C. Nichols, Cashier. A portion of the proceeds of Dr. Goodspeed's "History of Chicago and the Great Fire," are devoted to the relief of the sufferers. The above amount is the first installment. Will not every person interested in Chicago and its suffering people want a copy of this book? J. W. GOODSPEED, Publisher, No. 31 South Carpenter street.

The O'Leary Cow.

A long and weary search by Messrs. Garrick & Cather, who cater for the public at the Royal Palm, No. 36 West Randolph street, has resulted in the discovery of Mrs. O'Leary's cow. With true Irish inconsistency, they secured her calf, intending to serve it up on Thanksgiving Day as ox-tail soup. With such an introduction to dinner, the other rare delicacies will, doubtless, not fail to be appreciated.

Buck & Rayner.

The old Central Prescription Drug Store of Buck & Rayner has been for some weeks past located on the corner of State and Sixteenth streets. Every requisite of the toilet may be found there, and their facilities for dispensing medicines are as good as of old.

Thanksgiving Turkeys.

Buy turkeys for Thanksgiving of T. D. Randall, wholesale and retail dealer in fruit, vegetables, poultry, game, butter, eggs, etc. Stall No. 5 Broadway market, corner of Twenty-second and State streets. The finest variety of poultry and game ever seen in Chicago market.

Good Things.

For anything good for Thanksgiving, go to R. H. Countiss', No. 817 State street, corner of Sixteenth street, the oldest in the business in the city. Established November 5, 1860. Fine groceries, fine wines, cigars, etc.

Boots and Shoes.

G. S. Richardson & Co. can still be found at their old location, No. 54 West Randolph street, with a full stock of boots, shoes, and rubber goods, for men, women, and children. They make a specialty of men's and boys' hand-made kip and calf boots.

Complimentary.

A grand complimentary ball will be given to Mr. A. Lehder, caller of the Great Western Light Guard Band, this evening, at Carr's Dancing Academy, formerly Bournique's, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, by his friends. Friends and the public are cordially invited.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Gold dull and weak, opening at 110 7-8, and closing at 110 5-8a110 3-4. The weakness was caused by the fact that bankers, who have sent to Washington 5-20s of '62, called in for redemption on December 1, will to-morrow receive Treasury gold checks payable December 1, to the amount of six millions, that amount having been already examined and counted by the department at Washington. Loans were from 1 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $16,750,000.

Governments weak and lower at the close, owing to the fact that the government accepted none of the offers to sell 5-20s, as they were all considered to be above par in gold. The *Express* says: The refusal of Mr. Boutwell to purchase any bonds created considerable dissatisfaction among parties who put in proposals. The price of gold at noon was 111, and the government could have selected bonds at that price and under from among the proposals, but the Secretary took the price of gold at a later hour as his standard.

Stocks opened dull and steady, but became strong on the news from Washington above referred to, and was firm at the close, when the entire list advanced 1-2 to 1 per cent from the lowest point of the day. The advance was most marked in Pittsburgh, Ohios, Northwestern, Rock Island, Wabash, and Western Union. The current of speculation on the Stock Exchange seems to have changed from bear to bull.

Money, this morning, was active at 7 per cent, but the Washington news caused an easier feeling, the closing rate being 5 per cent.

Southern bonds dull and firm, except new South Carolina, which were weak.

Sterling, 109.

Governments:

Coupe, '81	117 1-2	Coupe, '67	114 3-8
Coupe, '62	111 1-4	Coupe, '68	114 3-8
Coupe, '64	111	10-40s	109 7-8
Coupe, 65	111 3-8	Currency 6s	113
New	113 1-2		

State bonds:

Missouri	96	Virginia, old	63 1-2
Tennessee old	66 1-4	N. Carolina, old	36
Tennessee new	65 1-2	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	68		

Stocks closed:

Canton	68	N. J. C.	111 1-4
Western Union	67 1-4	St. Paul	54 3-4
Quicksilver	25 7-8	Do pfd	78
Adams Express	85 3-8	Wabash	63 1-2
Wells & Fargo	56 7-8	Do pfd	81
American	59 1-8	Fort Wayne	98
United States	58 1-4	Terre Haute	16
Pacific Mail	46 3-4	Do pfd	50
New York Central	92	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	87	Do pfd	120
Erie	30 1-2	O. & M.	41 5-8
Erie pfd	64	C., C. & C.	86
Harlem	118 5-8	C., B. & Q.	128
Harlem, pfd	118 5-8	Lake Shore	88 1-4
Reading	112 1-4	Indiana Central	18 5-8
Mich. Cent	118	Illinois Central	131 1-2
Pittsburgh	126	Union Pacific	27 1-8
Northwestern	60 7-8	U. P. bonds	90 3-4
Do pfd	89 3-4	Central bonds	103 1-2
R. I.	108 1-4		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 28—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 93 1-2; 5-20s, 94 3-4.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26a28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 1d. Corn, 32s 3d. Pork, 48s 6d. Lard, 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 25a28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 11s; white, 12s 10d. Corn, 32s 6d. Pork, 47s 6d. Receipts, 9,000 qrs—all American.

LONDON, Nov. 28—4:30 p. m.—Consols, 93 1-2. Bonds, '62s, 92 5-8; '65s, 92 1-4; '67s, 94 78; 10-40s, 90.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 28—Evening.—Bonds of '62, 97 1-4a97 3-4.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Rentes, 56f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9 3-4d; Orleans, 10d; sales today, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales; sales yesterday reached 25,000 bales; sales on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 9 1-2d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, 12s 10d; red spring, 11sa11s 4d; red winter, 11s 8d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 25,000 qrs—all American. Flour, 25a29s. Corn 32s 6d. Mess pork, 47s 6d. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 37s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The demand is limited to the urgent necessities of the trade, but the firmness of raw materials prevents any declension in prices of goods which are imperishable, while fancy and thin fabrics, in order to wind up accounts, are selling at rates which net owners a loss. In cotton goods there is no particular change to observe. The demand is moderate and prices steady at 11 1-2c for fancy prints; 20c for best delaines; 22 1-2c for imperial reps; 12 1-2a13c for heavy brown sheetings; 14a14 1-2c for best brown drills; 80c, regular, for best six-cord spool cotton thread; 85c for No. 52 worsted braid; 35c for Goff's and other makes of alpaca do.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—Cattle—Received, 1,101 head; shipped to Chicago, 33 cars—656 head; to St. Louis, 11 cars—200 head. Sales, 14 Cherokees, averaging 730 lbs, at $2.25; 21 mixed Texans, averaging 860 lbs, at $2.00. Market dull.

Hogs—Received at the Stock Yards, 838 head; sales 65 head, very choice, average 1,290 lbs, $3.85. Slaughtered, 1,288 head. Hog market steady. Packers offer to-day $3.65a3.70. Extra choice light command $a5c more.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Cattle—Supply, 1,992 head, or 116 cars, a decrease of 106 cars from same time last week. Market dull, and prices 1-4c lower; closing dull and drooping; sales Michigan steers, 1,000 to 1,061 lbs, at $3.85a4.20; 34 Illinois, averaging 1,122 lbs, at $4.62 1-2; Ohio, 1,200 to 1,468 lbs, at $4.50a5.60.

Sheep—Supply 1,040. Market not opened.

Hogs—Receipts 2,536 head. Dull and unchanged; sales 2,700 head at $2 ... $4.50 for medium to choice.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 28.—Beef cattle—Receipts, 191. As is usual Thanksgiving week the supply is light and the demand small. Sales choice at $8.50a8.75; extra, $8.00a8.25; first quality, $8.25a8.75; second quality, $7.50a8.00; third quality, $5.00a6.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,677. Supply light; buyers few. Sales in lots at $3.00a4.50 each; extra, $5.00a5.50.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—COTTON—In fair demand, but lower; middling upland, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 17,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.70a6.00; common to good, $6.25a6.50; good to choice, $6.50a7.00; white wheat, extra, $7.00a7.20; extra Ohio, $6.40a7.00; St. Louis, $6.60a9.25. Rye flour quiet at $4.50a5.60. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and drooping; receipts, 109,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.52; No. 2, $1.52a1.56; No. 2 $1.40; Northwestern spring, $1.54; winter red Western, $1.54a1.62; amber, $1.58a1.64; white, $1.64a1.70. Rye dull and lower; Western, 87 1-2c. Barley active and firmer; Western, 90a95c; common to choice Canada West, $1.17a1.35. Malt quiet. Corn firm; receipts, 17,000 bu; Western mixed in store, 77a77 1-2c; sales, 78 1-2c; yellow Western, 79c; old white, sales; new Western mixed, 69a76 1-2c. Oats dull; receipts, 141,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 49a51 1-2c; Ohio, 54c.

EGGS—Firm at 32a36c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17 3-4a20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9 1-4a9 5-8c; Cuba, 9a9 5-8c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 50a ... Rice firm at 8 1-4a9c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; Crude, 12 1-4a12 1-2c; refined, 21 3-4c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 65 1-2a66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and more active; mess, $13.00a13.25; prime, $10.50; prime mess, $11.00; mess for December, January and February, $14.25; March, $14.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firm; long clear, 7 3-4a7 7-8c; January, 7 1-2c; short clear, January, 7 3-4c; short cut hams, 9c. Lard opened active and closed dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 9a9 5-8c; kettle, 9 3-4c; December, 9 1-2a9 5-8c; February, 9 3-4c; April, 10c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer and fairly active at 94 1-2a95c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—COTTON—In fair demand, but lower; low middling, 17 3-4.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; family, $6.50a6.90. Wheat steady at $1.42a1.43. Corn firmer at 44a45c. Rye firmer at 78a80c. Oats steady at 35a40c. Barley in good demand; spring, 70a75c; fall, 80a88c.

OILS—Linseed steady at 72a75c. Lard in good demand at 82a85c.

EGGS—Steady at 30c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 21a27c.

CHEESE—Firm at 14a15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and held firmly; old, $12.50; new, $12.75. Lard quiet and held firmly; steam, 8 5-8c; kettle, 8 3-4c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5a5 1-4c; sides, 6a6 1-4; clear rib, 6 1-4a6 1-2c. Bacon quiet and held firmly; new shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 7 1-2c; clear, 7 1-2c.

HOGS—Firmer; good to prime, $4.40a4.50. Receipts, 11,200.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—COTTON—Firm; 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but advanced freights checked business somewhat; super winter, $5.35a5.65; extra, $6.00a6.50; double extra, $6.25a6.35. Wheat lower grades advanced; No. 3 red, $1.43; No. 2, $1.52. Corn firm; No. 2 in elevator, 45a46 1-2c. Oats firm, but slow; No. 2 in elevator, 37 1-2c; mixed, sacked, 40c. Barley unchanged. Rye firmer; No. 2, 72a73c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

TOBACCO—Active and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing at $12.75. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders, 5 1-4c; clear rib, 6 1-4a6 1-2c; clear, 6 1-2a6 3-4c for order lots. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7 1-2c; clear rib, 7 1-2c; clear packed in gunnies, 7 3-4c. Lard active and firmer at 8 1-4a8 1-2c.

HOGS—Active and better at $3.80a4.20—mostly at $4.00a4.10.

CATTLE—Steady at 3 1-2a5c for fair to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 8,300 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; hogs, 8,800.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and 1c lower; No. 1 amber Michigan, $1.40; No. 2 red, $1.33 3-4a1.33. Corn dull and a shade lower; new high mixed, 50c; new yellow, 51c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 1, 38 3-4c; No. 2, 37c; Michigan, 38c.

FREIGHTS—Nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull, heavy; No. 1 red winter, $1.42; No. 2, $1.35. Corn firm; new, 50c. Oats held at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, in car lots, 20 1-2a21c; small way, 21 1-2a22c; crude dull; weak at $4.70a4.75.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour spring extras 10c lower, $5.50a5.70; medium, $5.75a5.90, choice country. Wheat steady; No. 2, $1.18 1-4 cash; $1.18 1-2 December; $1.20 1-2 January; No. 1, $1.20 1-2a1.20 3-4. Oats firm; No. 2, 32c. Corn dull; No. 2, 40 1-2c. Rye steady, No. 1, 69c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $12.50. Lard, 8 3-4c kettle, 8 1-2c steam. Cumberland middles, 5 1-8c.

LIVE HOGS—Active at $3.90a4.05. Dressed, $4.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn scarce at 70a75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, 14 1-2c; held 14c higher. Bacon—Shoulders, 7 3-4c; sides, 7 3-4a8c. Lard dull and lower; tierce, 9a9 1-2c; keg, 10 1-2a10 3-4c.

GROCERIES—Sugar steadier; inferior, 8a8 1-2c; common to good, 8 3-4a9 1-2c; fair to fully fair, 9 3-4a10 1-4c; prime, 9 1-2a10c. Molasses firmer; inferior, 30a35c; common, 38a40c; prime, 39a40c; strictly prime to choice, 44a48c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20 1-2; sight, 1-4 discount; gold, 111.

COTTON—In good demand, and prices easier; sales 6,500 good ordinary at 17 7-8a18 1-8c; low middling, 18 7-8c; middling, 18 1-2a18 7-8c. [illegible]

ceipts, 6,069 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 3,330 bales; Continent, 1,100 bales; stock, 194,316 bales.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 28—6 p. m.—CLEARED—Constitution, Lemont; Traveller, Lemont; George Judd, prop Wasp, Summit; R. H. Atkinson, Lemont.

ARRIVED—Eclipse, Lemont, 35 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 36 yds stone; E. Walker, Lemont, 19 yds stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 28 yds stone; J. Hess, Lemont, 34 yds stone; H. L. Peasvie, Lemont, 74 yds stone; prop Wasp, Summit, 30 yds stone; Elizabeth, Lockport, 2,368 lbs seeds, 11,500 lbs empty barrels, 288 brls flour; 79,483 lbs meal; 11,537 lbs iron; 350 lbs furniture.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 28.—PASSED UP—Props Merchant, Badger State; schrs Russian, Annie Vought, Ætna, Comanche, Fitzgerald, Cascade, Amaranth, Mocking Bird, James Harrison.

PASSED UP—Schr Francis Palms.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Nov. 28—8 p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Props Oswegatchie, Empire; brig Mechanic; schrs Thomas Sheldon, Wanstead, Harvest Home, Hinckly, Delaware, Mary Perew, Onondaga.

PASSED UP—Prop Union; schrs Trinidad, Hattie Wells, Carlingford.

WIND—Northeast.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD CASE.

Personal Appearance of the Various Parties Interested.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 26.

Two great forces met yesterday at half-past 9 o'clock in the Yorkville Police Court. These two colliding forces were Marc Antony Fisk, Jr., who has offered up an entire railroad, with all its rolling stock, and an opera house, together with a fleet of Sound steamboats, at the feet of a woman who once toyed with his well-waxed mustache, and Cleopatra Helen Josephine Mansfield, the beautiful and gorgeous heroine of Jersey City and the owner of the palace in Twenty-third street, now the foe *vi et armis* of this Dugald Dalgetty of Colonels.

The court room of the Yorkville Police Court is in Fifty-seventh street, near Third avenue, and hither went many an Erie Railroad employe yesterday, prepared to cheer for the agonized Fisk, providing that this was necessary to be done. The court room will hold about 300 people when crowded, and it was full yesterday to repletion. It was a gala day for the lawyers, who fought and squabbled and tore each other to pieces so ravenously that one would have thought that they really were in earnest.

William A. Beach, the senior counsel for Fisk, an old, precise, and formal gray-headed lawyer, sat on the front bench, and by his side were his associates, Charley Spencer, whose eloquence is of the frightful order, and the incredulous Shearman, partner of David Dudley Field, whose particular line it was yesterday to laugh suspiciously, lean back and shake his head doubtingly, and in a general way to get up an appearance of sadness whenever Mrs. Mansfield made a strong point in her testimony.

For Mrs. Manffield appeared the fearless, irritable, and white-headed John McKeon, and the little aggressive bantam Colonel Fellows, who also appeared for the people of the city of New York.

On the bench sat Judge Bixby, a very solid-looking magistrate, who wore a red necktie and a cleanly shaven face, yellow as saffron. Beside the Judge sat the beautiful and interesting blonde, John McGowan, who is noted from the First Assembly District to Harlem Bridge for the exquisite fit of his lavender trousers and the frankness of his disposition. Two or three policemen ran around in an excited state, opening gates and bringing visitors to reserved seats. The back part of the court was well crowded with a hard looking set of fellows as ever were seen in a hall of justice.

At a little after 10 o'clock Helen Josephine Mansfield entered the court room, followed by her cousin, Mrs. Lyddy Williams. Soon after Mr. Edward S. Stokes, who has filled the *role* of Octavius Cæsar in this most wonderful case, which threatens to be as long winded as that of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce.

Mrs. Mansfield looked so lovely that she created quite a flutter in court by her appearance. This lady merits some brief description, as she is now well-known from Maine to Oregon from her connections with Marc Antony Fisk and Octavius Cæsar Stokes. She is much above the medium height, having pearly white skin, dark and very large lustrous eyes, which, when directed at a judge, jury or witness, have a terrible effect. Her delicate white hands were encased in faultless lavender kid gloves, and over her magnificent tournure of dark hair was perched a jaunty little Alpine hat, with a dainty green feather perched therein. Her robe was of the heaviest black silk, cut *a la* Imperatrice, and having deep flounces on the heaviest black lace over Milanaise bands of white satin. At her snowy throat the only article of jewelry on her person a small gold pin glistened and heightened the effect. Her hair was worn *a la Cleopatre*, and a superb black velvet mantle covered her shoulders. Sitting there this superb woman was the personification of coolness and proud disdain as she looked every now and then with fiery glances of contempt at the agonized Fisk and his cross-examiner, Charley Spencer, who made every endeavor to badger the fair witness during a long three hours' examination, which would have tested the patience of a saint, but which never ruffled or discomposed the serenity of Mrs. Mansfield. When Mrs. Mansfield took the witness box, which placed her on an elevation in the court, her cousin, Mrs. Williams, who is a medium-sized and coquettish little beauty, sat immediately behind Helen Josephine. Mrs. Williams is about 22 years of age, having a nose of the *retroussé* order, and a fair, white, pink and rather innocent face, in which there is a spice of roguery. Mrs. Williams looks as timid and as shy as a dove, and yesterday wore a sealskin jacket, a plush velvet hat, pink-colored kid gloves, and a wine-colored silk dress, made in an exquisite fashion.

The exquisite Stokes was all glorious in a new Alexis overcoat of a dull cream color. An elegant diamond ring glowed on his little finger like a glow worm in a swamp, and a cane was swung carelessly to and fro between his manly legs. Stokes looked so handsome that Mrs. Mansfield found it quite impossible to take her eyes off his face, while she directed only withering glances of contempt at the agonized Fisk. The latter gentleman came into court after Mrs. Mansfield in a strange kind of a blue naval uniform that fitted him wretchedly, with double rows of brass buttons. His mustache bristled ferociously, in the fashion of General Boum, and a big diamond pin shone out of his fat chest like the danger light at the Sandy Hook bar. During the examination, whenever Mrs. Mansfield looked directly at Fisk, his glance wavered and his eyes turned away partially, and, in fact, he was so much discomposed that he left early. During one of the severest cross-examinations ever undergone in New York, and of three hours' duration, Mrs. Mansfield never wavered a bit, and one of the counsel for Fisk stated that she was the most perfect witness that ever sat in a witness box. She was cross-questioned and badgered and yet never betrayed the slightest temper, but was throughout perfectly well bred, courteous, and ladylike in her demeanor.

MURDER NEAR DETROIT.

A Man Killed in His Bedroom by a Robber.

From the Detroit Tribune, Nov. 27.

The murder of Mr. Dennison Miller, of Greenfield, on Friday night, is the boldest and most brutal deed of crime that has shocked the people of this vicinity since the Willetts tragedy was enacted in this city. Mr. Miller was a well-to-do farmer residing about two miles beyond the second toll-gate on the Chicago road, and opposite Shaffer's Six-Mile House. He resided in an ordinary two-story frame house, having four rooms and a pantry below, and four sleeping-rooms above. The parlor occupied the northeast corner of the house, and from it a door led into the sitting-room. The kitchen is in the southeast corner, and off it is the pantry. In the southeast corner is the bed-room where Mr. Miller and his wife were sleeping on the night of the tragedy, a room not more than seven or eight feet square and opening into the kitchen.

On Friday night, Mr. Miller, his wife, and a young man named George Erwin, were sleeping in the house, the latter occupying one of the rooms up stairs. At about midnight Mrs. Miller was awakened by some noise about the kitchen door, and, thinking the cat wanted to get out, she arose and went into the kitchen. She unbolted the door and opened it a little way, leaving an aperture through which the cat went out. Before she could close it the door was pushed farther back and a man entered, his face either covered with a black mask or blackened to imitate a negro, probably the former. Mrs. Miller was terribly alarmed and screamed out. The man told her to keep still and she would not be hurt. So far from doing so, she screamed again, and by this time her husband was thoroughly awakened and came out of the bedroom.

The robber took no further notice of the woman, but pushed forward toward the husband and seems to have met him at the entrance to the sleeping-room. Miller caught him by the collar with both hands and demanded what he wanted. The robber answered threateningly, "I want your money." The wife called out that they had none, but the two men were already engaged in a struggle, and in a moment was heard what she knew to be the sound of stabbing, and her husband fell before her.

The robber, now a murderer, wasted no further time in the house, but darted through the door and made off. Young Erwin, by this time, had got down stairs, and rushed out of doors in pursuit, but too late to be of service. The neighbors were, however, at once aroused, and every indication about the premises which promised to give any clue as to the direction in which the murderer had gone was noted. On the threshold of the door was found a little blood, and on the casing the marks of bloody fingers, the murderer seeming to have taken hold there and swung himself around the corner. The gate was found open, and a few drops of blood were discovered upon and near it.

Mrs. Miller had her hand slightly cut by the knife of the assassin as he pulled it out of the body of her husband. On looking to him, as he lay upon the floor, she found him quite dead from a terrific stab through the heart, extending into the back of the victim. His heart had been penetrated and he probably died almost instantly on receiving the wound.

On Saturday evening Dennis Carroll, living on Fifteenth street, was arrested by Officers Sparling and Bishop, as it is thought he may have been the murderer. He is a teamster, and was once a resident in Miller's house, so that he would be familiar with the locality. It is claimed by the person having the matter of his arrest in charge that he was at the tavern opposite Miller's at 11 o'clock, and left there with his team. The keeper of the toll-gate says, it is reported, that this man passed through there at 1 o'clock, and that his team previously came up to the gate alone, as if they had been left standing in the road by their driver, while he went aside for some reason. The toll-gate keeper says that the man afterwards came up and got them. His height and build compared with the description given by Mrs. Miller, and he had a large jack-knife on his person, the point of the blade of which had been broken off.

Massachusetts Railroad Items.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The special commission of the Executive Council was in private session to-day, to consider the proposition of the purchase of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac tunnel. The offer is understood to come from parties in Troy in the interest of the New York Central Railroad, and proposes to give the sum of $4,000,000 for the entire enterprise just as it stands. The proposed purchase is said to be opposed by the Fitchburg and Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad corporations.

No action has been taken by interested parties in regard to leasing the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

War Department Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Threatening weather, with light rain, will probably prevail by Wednesday morning from Virginia to New Jersey, with snow on Lakes Ontario and Erie. Northwest winds will prevail in the Middle and Eastern States, veering to north on Lake Ontario, and northeast from Lake Huron to Georgia, and westward. An area of clear weather with cold northwesterly winds will probably advance from the upper Missouri eastward, reaching to Michigan and Illinois on Wednesday. Cautionary signals are ordered for Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, and continue at Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago.

—President Barnard, in his address before the University Convention of the State of New York, on the French metric system, said: "According to the best authorities I have been able to find, the total population of Europe approaches 300,000,000, of whom 135,000,000 have already accepted the metric system in all its details, or have given to all the standard units of their own system metric values. Add to these 25,000,000 more in Mexico and South America, and we have a total of 160,000,000 of civilized people in civilized lands who are irrevocably committed to the metric system, while a considerable proportion of the rest have made progress toward the system by adopting metric values in part, like Denmark, Austria and Turkey, or by adopting the decimal law of derivation without as yet the metric values, like Sweden; and 70,000,000 more, the people of the British Islands and of the United States, have made the denominations of the system lawful in all business transactions within their Territory. All this has been accomplished by the pressure of public opinion; it has been distinctly a movement of the people and not of government; it is a social rather than a political phenomenon."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. Parsons, Dispensing Chemist and Perfumer, has re-opened at 684 Wabash avenue, with an entirely new stock of fine Toilet Articles, Drugs, Perfumes, Eau de Cologne, &c., &c. Prescription book saved from the fire.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes—Highest prize $50,000 gold coin, to be distributed legally by chance, January 30th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Patten & Gardiner, Managers. Tickets $3 each, or two for $5.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Jewel.—Sozodont purifies; Sozodont beautifies; Sozodont gratifies all who use it. Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

Every Mother who Regards the Life and health of her child, should possess Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

Miles. Nilsson and Patti, the Eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

ENGAGED.

WIEMANN—REICHERT—Emma Wiemann to Paul Reichert.

MARRIED.

NORTHRUP—SAYLES—By Rev. A. H. Arnold, Rev. Geo. W. Northrup, D. D., and Miss Naomi Sayles, Nov. 28.

DODGE—GRANGE—On the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, John W. Dodge and Miss Mary M. Grange, all of this city.

Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

KOON—SPECK—In Chicago, Nov. 22, by the Rev. J. B. Thomas, pastor of the Wabash av. Baptist Church, Miss Elizabeth A. Koon and George W. Speck, of Onarga, Ill.

WARDNER—RUST—In Chicago, Nov. 28, at Calvary Episcopal Church, by Rev. A. W. Snyder, rector, Dr. Wm. C. Wardner, of Lincoln, Neb., and Miss Della S. Rust, of this city.

DIED.

JACKSON—Mrs. Getta Jackson, wife of Julius Jackson, Nov. 28, at 1:30 o'clock a. m.

Funeral services from the residence, 90 West Jackson-st., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

KELLY—At 4 a. m., Nov. 27, of consumption, John F. Kelley.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, 615 Butterfield-st., at 10:30 o'clock this morning, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DICK—In this city, Nov. 28, George Dick, son of G. P. and Mary Dick, aged 15 months.

MACKVILLE—At St. Luke's Hospital, Samuel R. Mackville, Nov. 26, from burns received from the great fire of Chicago, aged 17 years.

London, Canada, papers please copy.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M., will be held this Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Lessing Hall, No. 12 Clinton st., between Lake and Randolph-st. All members are requested to be present.

WM. W. LOCK, Secretary.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M.—There will be a meeting of this Lodge at Owsley's Hall, northwest corner West Madison and Robey sts., this Wednesday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. All members are earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. By order of the W. M.

C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

GARDEN CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies and claims bought at highest cash rates, by SHUFELDT & BALL, 219 West Madison-st.

LADIES' WEAR.

OPENING OF THE Dress and Cloak Making Dept. OF THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION

189 West Jackson-st., CORNER HALSTED.

NOVEMBER 27, 1871.

Under the management of MRS. A. E. SLATER, formerly with Ross & Gossage, whose capabilities as a first-class dress-maker are second to none in Chicago.

Prices lower than at any other first-class establishment in the city.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Good work guaranteed.

Come and see our styles and be convinced that this is the cheapest and best place in the city to have your orders thoroughly executed.

CLOAKS.

WE SHALL OPEN THIS MORNING

20 Black Astrachan Cloaks, at $20.
20 Black Astrachan Cloaks, at $25.
4 pieces 28-in. Lyons Cloaking Velvet, worth $18, for $10.
3 pieces 32-in. Lyons Cloaking Velvet, worth $21, for $12.
Splendid Cloth Cloaks for $10 & $12,

AT HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.'S, 171 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEATHER STRIPS.

J. W. D. Kelley & Bro., (Formerly 164 Lake-st.), now at 305 Michigan-av., Lake Front,

With a full stock of every description of Weather Strips made. Trade supplied at low rates. Send for circulars and price list.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Illinois St. Andrew's Society

The annual meeting for business and installation of officers will be held at the Briggs House on Thursday evening, Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock; the anniversary dinner at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be had at the Briggs House, and at Dale & Richard's, 114 West Madison-st.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS! HATS! HATS! FURS!

STRYKER & CO., The Leading Hatters and Furriers of the West,

Show the largest and best stock of goods in their line, in this city.

Prices are always reasonable at this reliable house.

A very large stock of fresh-made SEAL SACQUES on hand. Also, some very fine Mink Goods.

Fur repairing attended to promptly.

231 West Madison-st.

Hats, Caps & Furs.

We are opening, this week, a full and complete line of Gloves, Hats, Caps, and Ladies' and Misses' Furs, suitable for city retail trade during the holidays.

A. N. EDDY & CO. 167 MICHIGAN-AV.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

Hadley Brothers, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS, 783 State-st.,

Having come through the GREAT FIRE sound and strong, invite you to examine their new and complete stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPERS, ENVELOPES, HOLIDAY AND GIFT BOOKS. Full lines of the following Publishers' Books on hand:

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.
GEO. P. PUTNAM & SONS.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.
LEAVITT & ALLEN BROTHERS.
PORTER & COATES.
SHELDON & COMPANY.
HENRY A. YOUNG.
ROUTLEDGE & SONS.
JAMES R. OSGOOD, and others.

McLOUGHLIN TOYS and ENGLISH TOYS in abundance.

Be sure and call on us before purchasing. HADLEY BROTHERS, 783 State-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF DIVORCE!

The best play ever presented in Chicago.

MATINEE—Wednesday and Saturday, At 2 o'clock precisely.

EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington's Minstrels! 24 FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.

Will open for the season *Monday Evening, Nov. 27.*

Thursday, THANKSGIVING MATINEE, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. Regular Matinee every Saturday.

Prices, 75 and 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can be procured at the Box Office, Monday, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE. Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

Wyndham Comedy Company.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, and until further notice the beautiful new comedy,

PROGRESS, AND WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Matinee—THANKSGIVING DAY.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. CENTRAL HALL. Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

This spacious and elegant Hall, the largest, best ventilated and most centrally located of any at present in this city, will be finished on the 25th inst. With Gallery it will seat 1,100 persons.

Managers of first-class entertainments, who intend to visit Chicago during this winter, can now secure this beautiful Hall on favorable terms. For further information, apply to JOHN T. APPLEBERY, Office Central Hall, Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-Second-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

Country and City Merchants,

You known the assortment of the Jobbers is broken. We can assure you we have them, and on

Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.

WILL OFFER, BY CATALOGUE, $35,000 WORTH OF ALL GRADES OF

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, AND SLIPPERS,

And their equal in STYLE, QUALITY & VARIETY No Jobber of this city can show.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DRY GOODS, Custom Made Clothing, FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, at 9 o'clock, at the Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Parties with $50,000 to put in buildings, which will return $35,000 annual rents, can find an opportunity to buy the ground on long time at low figures, $3,000 per annum in 5 and 10-year leases; can be secured at once; property in the most central location. Bona fide parties only dealt with. Address S. M. MILLARD, ... Wabash-av.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT FOR SALE BY HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 150 EAST MONROE-ST.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Advices to the 9th of October Last.

Gunnison's Butte and Undine Springs—Ancient Workshop of the Indians.

A Night on the Desert and a Storm in the Canons.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OLD UTE CROSSING, ON COLORADO RIVER, Oct. 9, 1871.

We are now encamped one mile above the "Crossing of the Fathers," having safely accomplished another stage of our journey. Since my last letters were dispatched from "Gunnison's Crossing," two months ago, we have traveled many tedious miles, met with adventures, encountered perils, and seen some of the grandest views to be found on the globe. There is no time now, however, for elaboration of the copious records at hand, or for the study of euphony or dramatic effects. The packtrain, having long awaited our arrival here, starts immediately for the Utah capital, and my account must partake of the brevity and crudeness of original notes.

GUNNISON'S BUTTE.

Aug. 31.—Major Powell and Professor Thompson came into camp this morning from an early tour of observation, and ordered some more views to be taken before once again launching the fleet. The photographic corps accordingly packed up and ... Climbing the cliffs that overlook Green River, we struck across a level plateau, for a mile and a half, to Gunnison's Butte, of which a good picture was obtained. Standing huge and high on the desolate plain, this landmark will hereafter remind the traveler that ventures here of the ill-fated explorer whose name it bears. In the afternoon we followed the Indian trail up the river for several miles, photographing objects of interest on the route. Near our camp is the grand crossing of the Utah tribes. At this point, in summer, they pass and repass on hunting forays to the interior; on trading expeditions among the Mormons; and for barter and plunder among themselves. When winter begins, and snows on the mountains and chill winds in the valleys drive away the game, the Indians gather here from all the region around, and pile up rude inclosures of stone for protection from the weather. The ground is covered with the ashes of camp-fires, and the imprints of moccasined feet; lodge-holes stand here and there, and upon a bluff we noticed a stone house, resembling a fort. We picked up a Mexican bit, part of a gun-barrel, and a wooden fine comb of aboriginal manufacture (the latter was not preserved for use in our party). Examined with some curiosity several specimens of stone mills, used for grinding corn. Returned to camp in the evening, in time to attend an open-air vocal concert. Powell and the Hamlins sang some Indian songs, that produced a sensation among the gods of the gallery, and called out loud cheers from the pit. We like the Hamlin brothers; they are jovial fellows and good singers.

Sept. 1.—Great activity in camp, all preparing for the start. Mules were loaded with fossils, negatives, maps, and records of the expedition. We shook hands with the leader and drivers, and the train left us. Our sole source of supplies and only means of communication with the outside world is that hasty cavalcade of mules and men winding eastward over the desert. The boats soon receive their complement of stores and crews; cargoes are carefully readjusted; we take to the oars, and pull steadily down to a suitable camping place for the night. Next morning boats are lashed together, and we float over smooth waters, past the rocky ruins of this wonderful Castle Valley. The river-walls are eight or ten feet in height; the plateau beyond is strewn with strangely-grouped and sculptured rocks, ordered with an undulating line of foothills.

SPECIMENS.

Made an excursion to some hot springs in the valley, and found fine specimens of carbonate of lime formed by them. On one geological tour we obtained a number of petrified shark's teeth, indicating the fact that salt water covered this region in a prehistoric age. Bishop and Steward brought some fragments of beautiful rock,—crystal, of pearly whiteness,—found in a cave. Collections of rare and beautiful fossils are constantly being made. Beaman, the photographer, when not engaged with chemicals, is at work on a specimen of buckskin, on which he busily plies needle and thread, in the humane effort to convert it into a shirt for Captain Bishop, who lost his by fire.

Sept. 4.—We hear shots up the river,—Indians at the crossing, no doubt. Journeying down the Green to-day, we find the banks heavily fringed with willows, interspersed here and there with clumps of cottonwood. These gradually give place to low hills. Curious rocks and shades abound, piled in every conceivable form. Some wild swans flew over; they are handsome birds, with white plumage, and wine wings tipped with black. Several ineffectual shots were fired at them. The river shallows again, and we frequently run aground; all jump out and drag the heavily-laden boats into deeper water. Running falls and making portages, in this torturous and wretched stream, have become occurrences so common that no mention of their number, even, is made. Took dinner on a sloping talus, a few yards wide and seventy-five feet above the water. Not a roomy camping-ground, but it affords driftwood and shade,—all that we require. The country through which we now pass abounds in low hills, covered with sage-brush,—a desert of sand, stretching wide, and burning in the sun. We occasionally see heads of varying shapes and sizes; some are and destitute of verdure; others green with grass and willows, and shaded with the impressible, sand-loving cottonwood. Scrub ... occasionally appear. Our boat halted to get a stereoscopic view of a singular shaped rock, that we have named "Delilah's Butte." Old Father Time, with wind and rain, has cut from these vast quarries of soft and many-colored stone gigantic figures of the most grotesque forms, and with whimsical fancy, arranged them in odd groups, or placed them singly in queer situations, in the valleys and on the mountains. ... rested for a time at

UNDINE SPRINGS.

These present a somewhat remarkable feature. Not many miles remote are alkaline springs, hot enough to boil eggs. Here a hundred jets, or more, of ice-cold water bubble up above the surface of the tepid stream. The springs have a sour taste, indicating acid impregnations. They boil up at the foot of a tall cliff of red sandstone, whose vertical walls rise 150 feet in the air. The scene is unique, and the surroundings romantic. The ... might people the fretful waters with nymphs and naiads, water-sprites, and other fairy folk; but we grow less and less enthusiastic, and more generally compare this river to a

"Route obscure and lonely,
Haunted by ill angels only."

Late in the afternoon we reached the San Raphael River, a tributary of the Green. We were obliged to carry our effects up a steep bank, and made our camp in a pretty little grove of cottonwoods, on a level floor carpeted with grass and leaves. Here we lived luxuriously; comparing the shady retreat to our accustomed bivouacs in the angles of the cliffs, on desolate rocks, or sandy beaches. The long day closed with a glorious sunset.

Sept. 5.—Major and Jones off for a two days' tramp up the San Raphael; the remainder of the party were occupied in gathering specimens. There is a bed of excellent ... at this point, and here is the

ANCIENT WORKSHOPS OF THE INDIANS.

Here the arrow-makers furnished weapons for the chase or war-path. Fragments of arrow-heads and chippings of stone are scattered about in great confusion. The pieces are variously colored, and many are beautiful—some clear as crystal; others with delicate tints, curiously mottled and blended. Steward and myself crossed the San Raphael, and climbed the cliffs that overhang its farther shore; found remains of wigwams, but no other relics of interest.

A NIGHT ON THE DESERT.

Sept. 6.—An important day in the calendar of two of us. Captain Bishop and the writer arose and breakfasted early. With one large canteen of coffee, two smaller ones of water, biscuits, sugar, revolvers, and an aneroid, we left camp as the other explorers were lazily awaiting the cook's summons to "roll out." Steward crossed the river with us, but soon parted company to examine the cliffs near. Our objective point was a butte that appeared six or seven miles distant. Walking rapidly, the cool air of morning, rare and pure in these latitudes, proved exhilarating for a time. At first our path led over bare belts of white sandstone, stretching for miles on either side, relieved, here and there, with patches of vermilion-tinted soil. Gradually ascending, we came to a deep gully, unseen before, its walls descending sheer down for 300 feet without a break. We were compelled to follow the basin's brink for several miles, until we reached its head and passed around. Here we found a water-pocket, holding, perhaps, 1,000 barrels of water, pure, and cold, and clear as crystal. These being few springs in this region, these natural reservoirs are as highly prized by the traveller as wells in the deserts of the East. They are formed in the rainy season, when the water, dashing down steep declivities, hollows out capacious basins in the soft and friable stone on the ledges of which the currents pour. The impurities soon settle, ... during the day and cooled at night, these urns, carved by the ... offer rich draughts to the thirsty ones who find the hidden treasure. Passing, one by one, several isolated buttes on the left, we hastened on toward the higher ... The magical rock seemed to recede

...S, CAPS AND FURS.

...RS!
...HATS!
...ATS!
...FURS!

...YKER & CO.,
...g Hatters and Furriers of the West,
...argest and best stock of goods, ... in this city, ... always reasonable at this ... ge stock of fresh-made SEAL ... on hand. Also, some very ... oods. ... ring attended to promptly.
...West Madison-st.

...Caps & Furs.
...are opening, this ... a full and com... ne of Gloves, Hats, ... and Ladies' and ... Furs, suitable for ... tail trade during ... lidays.
...EDDY & CO., ... MICHIGAN-AV.

BOOKS.
...OOKS.
...ey Brothers,
...LESALE AND RETAIL
...OKSELLERS,
...83 State-st.,
...ne through the GREAT FIRE ... strong, invite you to examine ... and complete stock of BOOKS, ... ERY, PAPERS, ENVEL... LIDAY AND GIFT BOOKS, ... of the following Publishers' ... and:
...ES SCRIBNER & CO.
...PUTNAM & SONS.
...RANDOLPH & CO.
...T & ALLEN BROTHERS.
...R & COATES.
...ON & COMPANY.
...A. YOUNG.
...EDGE & SONS.
...R. OSGOOD, and others.
...HLIN TOYS and ENGLISH ... undance.
...d call on us before purchas... HADLEY BROTHERS, 783 State-st.

AMUSEMENTS.
...LOBE THEATRE.
...Museum Company at the Globe.
...ERFUL SUCCESS OF
...ORCE!
...ay ever presented in Chicago.
...Wednesday and Saturday, ... 2 o'clock precisely.
...NEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
...IDE OPERA HOUSE.
...on's Minstrels!
...-CLASS ARTISTS.
...open for the season
...Evening, Nov. 27.
...KSGIVING MATINEE, com... Regular Matinee every Sat... ts. No extra charge for reserved ... procured at the Box Office. Mon... p.m. Doors open at 7:30; com...
...VENUE THEATRE.
...-st. and Michigan-av.
...omedy Company.
...Nov. 27, and until further no... ...beautiful new comedy,
...OGRESS,
...AND
...E LITTLE GAME.
...KSGIVING DAY.

RENT.
...RENT.
...AL HALL.
...and Twenty-second-st.
...nt Hall, the largest, best ... located ... at ... ...on the 25th last. With the ... entertainments, who intend ... this winter, can now secure ... favorable terms. For further ... JOHN T. APPLEBERY, ... Wabash-av., and Twenty-...

...N SALES.
...GORE & CO., ... corner Michigan-av.
...ty Merchants,
...of the Jobbers is broken ... have them, and on
...9 1-2 o'clock a. m.,
...CATALOGUE,
...000
...GRADES OF
...SHOES,
...SLIPPERS,
...nal in
...Y & VARIETY
...ity can show.
...F. GORE & CO., ...st., cor. Michigan-av.
...TERS & CO.
...OODS,
...Clothing,
...NOTIONS, &c.,
...ON,
...o'clock, at the ...
...CO., Auctioneers.

...ALE.
...ildings, which will ... an opportunity to ... ow figures; $20,000 ... can be secured; ... cal location. Dona...
...MILLARD, ...423 Wabash-av.
...SALT
...WHEELER,] ...ST.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Advices to the 9th of October Last.

Gunnison's Butte and Undine Springs—Ancient Workshop of the Indians.

A Night on the Desert and a Storm in the Canons.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OLD UTE CROSSING, ON COLORADO RIVER, Oct. 9, 1871.

We are now encamped one mile above the "Crossing of the Fathers," having safely accomplished another stage of our journey. Since my last letters were dispatched from "Gunnison's Crossing," two months ago, we have traveled many tedious miles, met with adventures, encountered perils, and seen some of the grandest views to be found on the globe. There is no time now, however, for elaboration of the copious records at hand, or for the study of euphony or dramatic effects. The packstrain, having long awaited our arrival here, starts immediately for the Utah capital, and my account must partake of the brevity and crudeness of original notes.

GUNNISON'S BUTTE.

Aug. 31. Major Powell and Professor Thompson came into camp this morning from an early tour of observation, and ordered some more views to be taken before once again launching the fleet. The photographic corps accordingly packed up and were off. Climbing the cliffs that overlook Green River, we struck across a level plateau, for a mile and a half, to Gunnison's Butte, of which a good picture was obtained. Standing huge and high on the desolate plain, this landmark will hereafter remind the traveler that ventures here of the ill-fated explorer whose name it bears. In the afternoon we followed the Indian trail up the river for several miles, photographing objects of interest on the route. Near our camp is the grand crossing of the Utah tribes. At this point, in summer, they pass and repass on hunting forays to the interior; on trading expeditions among the Mormons; and for barter and plunder among themselves. When winter begins, and snows on the mountains and chill winds in the valleys drive away the game, the Indians gather here from all the region around, and pile up rude inclosures of stone for protection from the weather. The ground is covered with the ashes of camp-fires, and the imprints of moccasined feet; lodge-holes stand here and there, and upon a bluff we noticed a stone house, resembling a fort. We picked up a Mexican bit, part of a gun-barrel, and a wooden fine comb of aboriginal manufacture (the latter was not preserved for use in our party). Examined with some curiosity several specimens of stone mills, used for grinding corn. Returned to camp in the evening, in time to attend an open-air vocal concert. Powell and the Hamlins sang some Indian songs, that produced a sensation among the gods of the gallery, and called out loud cheers from the pit. We like the Hamlin brothers; they are jovial fellows and good singers.

Sept. 1.—Great activity in camp, all preparing for the start. Mules were loaded with fossils, negatives, maps, and records of the expedition. We shook hands with the leader and drivers, and the train left us. Our sole source of supplies and only means of communication with the outside world is that dusty cavalcade of mules and men winding eastward over the desert. The boats soon receive their complement of stores and men; cargoes are carefully readjusted; we take to the oars, and pull steadily down to a suitable camping place for the night. Next morning boats are lashed together, and we float over smooth waters past the rocky ruins of this wonderful Castle Valley. The river-walls are eight or ten feet in height; the plateau beyond is strewn with strangely-grouped and sculptured rocks, bordered with an undulating line of foothills.

SPECIMENS.

Made an excursion to some hot springs in the valley, and found fine specimens of carbonate of lime formed by them. On one geological tour we obtained a number of petrified shark's teeth, indicating the fact that salt water covered this region in a prehistoric age. Bishop and Steward brought some fragments of beautiful rock,—crystallizations of pearly whiteness,—found in a cave. Collections of rare and beautiful fossils are constantly being made. Beaman, the photographer, when not engaged with chemicals, is at work on a specimen of buckskin, on which he busily plies needle and thread, in a humane effort to convert it into a shirt for Captain Bishop, who lost his by fire.

Sept. 4.—We hear shots up the river,—Indians at the crossing, no doubt. Journeying down the Green to-day, we find the banks heavily fringed with willows, interspersed here and there with clumps of cottonwood. These gradually give place to low hills. Curious rocks and shades abound, piled in every conceivable form. Some wild swans flew over; they are handsome birds, with white plumage, and wide wings tipped with black. Several ineffectual shots were fired at them. The river shallows again, and we frequently run aground; all jump out and drag the heavily-laden boats into deeper water. Running falls and making portages, in this tortuous and wretched stream, have become occurrences so common that no mention of their number, even, is made. Took dinner on a sloping talus, a few yards wide and seventy-five feet above the water. Not a roomy camping-ground, but it affords driftwood and shade,—all that we require. The country through which we now pass abounds in low hills, covered with sage-brush,—a desert of sand, stretching wide, and burning in the sun. We occasionally see islands of varying shapes and sizes; some are destitute of verdure; others green with grass and willows, and shaded with the irrepressible, sand-loving cottonwood. Scrub oaks occasionally appear. Our boat halted to get a stereoscopic view of a singular shaped rock, that we have named "Dellenbaugh's Butte." Old Father Time, with wind and rain, has cut from these vast quarries of soft and many-colored stone gigantic works of the most grotesque forms, and, with whimsical fancy, arranged them in odd groups, or placed them singly in queer situations, in the valleys and on the mountains, to be rested for a time at

UNDINE SPRINGS.

These present a somewhat remarkable feature. Not many miles remote are alkaline springs, hot enough to boil eggs. Here a hundred jets, or more, of ice-cold water bubble up above the surface of the tepid stream. The springs have a sour taste, indicating mineral impregnations. They boil up at the foot of a tall cliff of red sandstone, whose vertical face rises 500 feet in the air. The scene is unique, and the surroundings romantic. The fancy might people the fretful waters with nymphs and naiads, water-sprites, and other fairy folk; but we grow less and less enthusiastic, and more generally compare this water to a

"Route obscure and lonely,
Haunted by ill angels only."

Late in the afternoon we reached the San Rafael River, a tributary of the Green. We are obliged to carry our effects up a steep bank, and made our camp in a pretty little grove of cottonwoods, on a level floor carpeted with grass and leaves. Here we lived luxuriously; comparing the shady retreat to our accustomed bivouacs in the angles of massive cliffs, on desolate rocks, or sandy beaches. The long day closed with a glorious sunset.

Sept. 5.—Major and Jones off for a two days' tramp up the San Raphael; the remainder of the party were occupied in gathering specimens. There is a bed of excellent flints at this point, and here is the

ANCIENT WORKSHOPS OF THE INDIANS.

Here the arrow-makers furnished weapons for the chase or war-path. Fragments of arrow-heads and chippings of stone are scattered about in great confusion. The pieces are variously colored, and many are beautiful,—some clear as crystal; others with delicate tints, curiously mottled and blended. Steward and myself crossed the San Raphael, and climbed the cliffs that overhang its farther shore; found remains of wigwams, but no other relics of interest.

—A NIGHT ON THE DESERT.

Sept. 6.—An important day in the calendar of two of us. Captain Bishop and the writer rose and breakfasted early. With one large canteen of coffee, two smaller ones of water, biscuits, sugar, revolvers, and an aneroid, we left camp as the other explorers were slowly awaiting the cook's summons to "roll out." Steward crossed the river with us, but soon parted company to examine some cliffs near. Our objective point was a butte that appeared six or seven miles distant. Walking rapidly, the cool air of morning, rare and pure in these latitudes, proved exhilarating for a time. At first our path led over bare belts of white sandstone, stretching for miles on either side, relieved here and there with patches of vermilion-tinted soil. Gradually ascending, we came to a deep gully, unseen before, its walls descending sheer down for 200 feet without a break. We were compelled to follow the basin's brink for several miles, until we reached its head and passed around. Here we found a water-pocket, holding, perhaps, 1,000 barrels of water, pure, and cold, and clear as crystal. There being few springs in this region, these natural reservoirs are as highly prized by the traveler as wells in the deserts of the East. They are formed in the rainy season, when the water, dashing down steep declivities, hollows out capacious basins in the soft and friable stone on the ledges of which the [illegible] pour. The impurities soon settle, and during the day and cooled at night, these urns, carved by the [illegible] offer rich draughts to the thirsty ones who find the hidden treasure. Soon, one by one, several isolated buttes were left, we hastened on toward the higher one. The magical rock seemed to recede like a mirage as rapidly as we advanced. The morning that had been cloudy and cool now changed to a sultry summer day. The sun came out fiercely from behind curtains of mist, and soon heated the stone beneath our feet, and filled the air with oppressive languors. Another and wider gully was next encountered. Down its sides we clambered, and found ourselves in a thicket of scrub-oaks, cottonwoods, and willows. Hoping to find some water in the gulch, we followed up the bed of a dry creek to its source, but found it dry, although water had evidently been there quite recently. We had husbanded our supply of water; but, in spite of the precaution, one canteen was now empty. Climbing the farther wall, we found it to be a dividing ridge between the gorge just left and a second ravine. With great difficulty we descended its crumbling, shelving sides. Having accomplished the feat, we found, to our joy, a delightfully cool cave, with a stream of cold water running through it. The grotto is of crescent form, 100 feet long, by 30 wide and 8 in height. The floor is strewn with beautiful changeable, buff-colored sand. Bishop named it Clements' Cave, probably on account of its pacific character. Quenching our thirst, and taking a bath in the limpid waters, we started on, greatly refreshed, and breathing benisons on the genii of the shady retreat. Climbing out upon the plain, we resumed our journey toward the ever-retreating butte. Hurrying forward, we seemed to gain upon it, when we were compelled to cross a third gully. Dark red sandstone for a time abounded; but, when within two miles of our destination, we struck the hard, white rock again. Growing faint and weary from the glare, and heat, and difficulties of travel, we bent our utmost remaining energies to reach the cool shadows of that "great rock in a weary land." Overtaking the butte at last, we climbed into a shaded nook between two vermilion-colored boulders, through which a breeze was blowing, and stretched out, utterly exhausted. After a short rest, and a dinner of coffee and biscuit, we fell, like Bo-Peep, fast asleep. The butte was fifteen miles from camp, and five and one-half hours had been spent in reaching it. Awakening at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we began an examination of the elephant that proved so hard to catch. The butte we found to be two and one-half miles in circumference, and all efforts to reach the top were unsuccessful. In camp-parlance, the rock was wormy. Said worms consisted of vertical walls of red sandstone, 500 feet in height, with a sloping talus of 50 feet more. After completing the circuit of the vexatious rock, we went to another high butte near. The ascent of the latter baffled us at first; but we finally found a smooth slope, inclining at an angle of 45 degrees, up which we went on hands and knees, and soon had the satisfaction of a final triumph. The Captain set his compass, and took topographical observations, while I noted them down, and made a reportorial survey. The air was clouded with smoke, preventing as wide an outlook as these elevations usually afford; but many leagues of land could be distinctly seen. Far away, at the head of Coal Canon, stands Cathedral Butte, so named from its resemblance to a spired and pinnacled church. Gunnison's Buttee was also visible. Solitary rocks, and low ranges of cliffs, met the view, and we can mark the course of Grand River by its rugged line of canons. Forty miles remote, the snow-crested peaks of the Sierra La Sal glisten in the mellow light of the fast descending sun. We were standing upon a point midway between Green and Grand Rivers, near where their waters meet to form the Colorado; around us a waste of colored sand, set here and there with painted rocks, at intervals cut sharply through by gulches and drained by two converging rivers. Over all, the twin spirits of Silence and Desolation reign. The view amply repaid the toilsome journey to the peak. The inaccessible butte is named in memory of the Bishop of the expedition. The one we were on is composed of sandstone of several shades, white and red predominating. It has three peaks, and is 500 feet in height. In trying to descend by a nearer route, we found "no thoroughfare." Returning, we discovered another supply of water, which was greatly needed. Refilling our canteens, and getting safely on level ground once more, we started for camp at 5½ o'clock, hoping to cross the ravines before darkness set fairly in. Found a piece of broken pottery. Ages since, dusky hands brought the pitcher to the well in the rocks. It lies in fragments now—fitting emblem of the people who fashioned it so rarely; but the fountain still remains. Hurrying forward, the sun soon sank, and night came on apace. We sat down under the twinkling stars, and supped on two biscuit and our remaining stores of sugar and coffee. Stumbling on over sage bush and rock, now up, now down, we finally came to the first of the series of ravines. The descent being dangerous at night, we made a torch of cedar boughs, and, after many attempts, reached the bottom in a thicket of bushes. In spite of our care to prevent a conflagration, we were obliged to put out several fires, caught from the falling sparks of our resinous candle. On reaching a bed of dried rushes, we were compelled to bury the torch or ascend, like the prophet of old, in a flame of fire. Soon thereafter we gave up the unequal contest, in the darkness, between briar and boulders, cut some willows, made a bed, and sought such scant repose as the situation offered; having first emptied our last canteen of water, and placed fire-arms in readiness for instant use. After alternately freezing and thawing through the night,—which, fortunately, proved warmer than usual,—we saw the morning dawn at last. Resuming the line of march, feeling stiff and sore, we had arrived at the further wall of the last gully, when signal shots woke the echoes around us, and we heard a voice calling, "How are you, boys?" On reaching the top, found Major and Jack, with opportune supplies of coffee and biscuit. A huge fire had been kept burning through the night to light us to camp, with a man in waiting. The party were out at 4 o'clock, with water and provisions, in search of our whereabouts, or to learn our fate. Major Powell surmised that we were without water, wandering half-crazed on the desert,—an experience not uncommon on the plains. Others had sketched thrilling and detailed accounts of our being served up raw at a coyote banquet, or ambushed and captured by the Indians. The scouting parties were called in by signals, while we started for the river by the nearest route.

Having reached the river's margin, we waited in the lee of the cliffs for the boats to arrive. During the interval, ample opportunity was given to study the remarkable spectacle of

A STORM IN THE CANONS.

Clouds had for some time obscured the sky, and now muttered threateningly. As the rain begins to fall, rivulets speedily form on the slopes. Following the grooves and fissures of the rocks, constantly growing in size and increasing in velocity, they soon pour in myriads over the lofty banks, winding like slender bands of silver, about the canon's broken walls! Dashing into spray against some sharp projection, they plunge madly into air, falling noisily on sandy ledges, until in deeper channels they find the larger stream. Coursing high and far, in ever-changing shapes of cascade, fountain, and fall; mingling their many-toned voices with the deeper note of the storm,—the phenomenon presented is as rare as it is fascinating. The picture, however, has a reverse not nearly so pleasing. Meanwhile, the lateral canons and their tributary ravines have been collecting the waters that drain from the plateaus of red and white sandstone stretching back from the river's brink. These channels, that have been dry for months, are the waste-baskets of the entire region,—the ample receptacles of *debris* blown by the winds from the mountains, and swept from the plains. The floods, gathering their forces until sufficiently strong, come plunging down their steps and winding paths, bringing the dust and sand that have accumulated through a summer. We hear the torrents crowding and chafing among the rocks that impede their course. Coming nearer and nearer, now they pour a deluge of red mush into the complaining river. We depend on the Green for our water supply. When most clear, it abounds in impurities; but, within half an hour, it has become so thick with mud as to suggest the idea of cutting it out in blocks, in order to make a passage for the boats. The gorge down which we came dry-shod is filling in fast, and through its rushing tide we wade to the boats and pull shiveringly away.

While around the evening camp-fire, listening to the rain's incessant beat, and minds absorbed with many memories of home, we solace ourselves with the never-failing pipe. Our chief sets the example, and we all puff away in concert, like a band of savages, as we are rapidly becoming, at least in appearance. On the Major's last trip from Salt Lake, he gathered a quantity of kinnikinick,—the bark and leaves of the red willow,—and acquired from the Indians the art of converting it into cigarettes. Powell has obtained an extended fame as an explorer, and, no doubt, made some valuable contributions to science; but his greatest achievement, most important and beneficial work, is the successful manufacture of the cheap but luxurious cigars. The Major is an inveterate smoker, and can discount united Germany and President Grant in that line.

At midnight the storm has spent itself; the clouds disperse, and the moon begins to brighten the peaks and ridges that crown the Western walls. Would you see the canons aright, "visit them by the pale moonlight." No monastic pile can present finer effects of light and shade on rock and ruin, than these fretted walls of many-tinted stone. The moonbeams, slowly creeping downward, driving the shadows into deeper recesses, render the blackness more intense through which the river runs. The supernatural scene before our waking eyes, blends imperceptibly with the grotesque visions of dreamland.

Major postpones for another day his start for Salt Lake City, and I will conclude on the morrow.

CLEMENT POWELL.

The Detroit River Tunnel.

From the Detroit Tribune, Nov. 22.

Although the progress of the work upon the tunnel, which the Detroit River Tunnel Company is now building beneath the river here, has been somewhat delayed by difficulties in getting timber, and in regard to the location, operations are steadily progressing, and the work of filling up the crib work with clay is now going forward. It was originally supposed that the shaft would be sunk in land belonging to the Detroit & Milwaukee Company, and, if this could have been done, it would have facilitated operations very materially. That Company decided, however, that they could not spare the land, and it then became necessary to construct a crib of timber, some 30 feet in diameter, in the river near the large ferry slip. This has been done where the water is twenty feet deep on the outside, and six feet on the inner line. Now the crib is being filled from the bottom of the water to a point above the water level with solid blue clay, which forms a piece of the most enduring made land. This work is nearly completed, and when it is finished the shaft will be sunk in the centre, having iron and masonry around it, so that it will prove perfectly solid and thoroughly safe for the operations below. When the bottom of the shaft reaches the level required for work upon the drainage tunnel, work will there be commenced in the construction of that tunnel. The delays in regard to the location and in the getting of suitable timber for the crib have been so great that it is now believed that the drainage tunnel cannot be completed before next spring, though it was originally hoped to have it done by January 1 or February 1. The engineers in charge of the work have been engaged in running great base lines in Windsor and vicinity for triangulation. They are pushing things as vigorously as possible, and consider everything to be progressing favorably for the enterprise.

THE APIARY.

A Contest Among the Patent-Hive Men—The Best Bee-Hive—Looking After the Bees—The Apiary as a Source of Profit to the Girls—How to Set Up the Business.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Nov. 25.

We are having a war of the patent-hive men—a regular set-to in earnest. It is pleasant to us bee-keepers; for all we have to do is to stand by and see the fight. The inky flow is fearful to behold, while the past in bee-keeping and bee patents is being laid open to broad daylight, for the inspection of the most simple-minded. We breathe easy, and, when the door-bell rings, we do not expect to see a man with a model hive, or a bee-feeder, or a new moth-trap; for all these men, stand statue-like, awaiting the result of the contest, to know whether they are to go on, or whether they retire; whether they follow the old business or seek the new. From our standpoint it appears that the parties will eventually swallow each other, until nothing is left of them but the stumps of a few old pens and a bundle of fossilated documents. Go on, gentlemen; you are doing a good work, and one long needed; for we have had a surfeit of bogus patents and perambulating bee-hive men.

THE BEST BEE-HIVE.

At the Bee-Keepers' Convention, held at Kalamazoo, during the Michigan State Fair, the above question was submitted to a committee, who reported that the best hive was one with the brood-chamber not exceeding twelve inches, or less than ten inches in depth, and to be of such a form that it contains not less than 2,000, and not to exceed 2,500 cubic inches of space; and that the surplus honey-space above be of the same size, in order to use the same sized frames, or small honey-boxes with frames. That the entrance should be small in winter, allowing of not more than two bees to pass each other at a time, and the ventilation upward to be regulated at pleasure, as no strong current of air should pass up through the hive, that being highly injurious to the bees. There is no question that this is the best hive; but how much of this is patented is an unsettled question. If, however, the frames, the honey-board, or the entrance-blocks are covered with this sort of an encumbrance, so let it be, and pay the parties a reasonable sum for the same.

This cold spell again reminds us to look well to our little charge; to see that the entrance is properly secured from the sharp autumn frosts; that the snow has not filled up the little passage, and thus cut off the supply of fresh air, or that the blocks have not become displaced, to allow of a too free circulation; for both of these little matters may work mischief to the swarm. Then we must go through the apiary to see that all the unused boxes, frames, and caps are properly housed, that they may be ready for use next spring. But this is not all: for I see, in many of my hives, that the summer sun has opened wide spaces in the roof-boards of the hive, between the grooving, and these must be filled with soft putty the first warm day, and then have a coat of paint brushed over them. If this is not done, some day, when the snow is melting, or when the rain falls, the water will find its way, among the combs, and then the mold follows, and then the bees become sickly and the swarm dwindles away, and finally we have but a hive of dead bees and musty combs, that must be thrown away. So we had best look to this trifling matter before it is too late to remedy the evil.

If there is anything about the farm that needs care, it is the bees; for, unlike poultry or pigs, they are dependent on you for security from the elements. If you will let them go to the woods, they will take care of themselves; but then we get little honey, and that little of an inferior quality. For this reason I claim that the girls make better bee-keepers than the boys, for the latter are often careless—at least more so than the girls—and then this looking after the apiary gives us girls exercise, and, at the same time, puts money in our pockets. There is my big brother, who sells his pop-corn and raspberries, and always has money in his pockets; but we girls have no such resources; for mother cannot spare us to go out, doing housework or sewing, and we must fall back on the last thing within our reach; and the big brothers begin to think that the extra swarms of bees and honey sold are the best thing after all, and would like to trade their pop-corn and raspberries for the apiary; but it is too late for that now, as the new hives, and summer stands, and honey-extractor, and glass jars for the surplus honey, have cost too much to trade for pop-corn and raspberries. All of you girls who would like to beat your big brothers in the way of pocket-money, would do well to get a few hives, and try it. Have no money to buy with? Well, there is Uncle Peter and Uncle Joseph, who have bees; just ask them to lend you two, three, or half a dozen swarms for the season, or to let them to you on shares. Uncle Peter and Uncle Joseph keep their bees in box hives? Well, never mind that; but persuade your father or brothers to make you half a dozen of the best bee-hives, as described by the Michigan committee, and you will be ready to transfer the bees from the box-hives to the movable frames; and just say to the dear old uncles that you will return them the same amount of honey per swarm as they get from the old box-hives, and the same number of swarms as the box-hives average, providing that they will supply hives to put them in. In this way you will soon be in possession of a respectable apiary of your own. Then you must cut out these letters and paste them into your scrap book, for I am going to tell you all about how to manage your bees, and to give you line upon line and precept upon precept. I know you girls will succeed, for you will first have the pleasure of doing what few of your big brothers dare do, in handling your bees; and then you will have the pocket-money that will surely follow; and the roses on your cheeks, if they have been lost and faded in-doors, will be brought back by the spring zephyrs and the kisses of the sun, when in the apiary caring for your pets. Then you will see new beauties in the bloom of the orchard, and in all the floral treasures that border the pathway of summer, down to the frosts of autumn, when you garner the sheets of rich honey for the table or for market. Now is the time to make the necessary preparation, for the winter will be all the shorter for the anticipation of the pleasures that are in store for you, and you must be ready when the crocus sends up its tiny shaft, as the earth breaks loose from the thrall of winter, and the iris spreads out its flag of blue, or the cedar, with its fragrance, invites the busy workers to gather around with their murmurs of applause.

ELLA.

The Wickenberg Massacre.

Wickenberg, Arizona Territory (Nov. 8), Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta.

The coach *en route* from Wickenberg to Ehrenberg, carrying the United States mail, containing, as is usually the case with frontier mails, valuable official papers and considerable amounts of bullion and greenbacks, and with seven passengers, left Wickenberg on Sunday morning, the 5th instant. When only eight miles from town, and passing through an arroyo, it was attacked by Indians, ambuscaded on either side of the road, and at a distance of not over six feet from the stage. The names of the passengers, as taken from the way-bill, were: Frederick Shoholm, F. W. Loring, W. G. Salmon, Charles S. Adams, P. W. Halmon, — Cruger, Miss Shepherd, and John Lentz, the driver. Of these, Mr. Loring and Mr. Adams, outside passengers with the drivers, were instantly killed with him at the first discharge, the latter having only time to shout the warning, "Apaches!" Of the inside passengers, Mr. Shoholm was instantly killed, and Mr. Hamel was the only one who escaped unhurt, and had time to discharge three chambers of his revolver, but was killed by the second volley. Mr. Salmon received a severe wound and fell from the stage, but recovering, ran about twenty yards, was followed, overtaken, killed, and scalped, the whole hair, ears, and skin of the face being taken off to the mouth. Miss Shepherd and Mr. Cruger, the remaining inside passengers, received severe and painful wounds, but by the judicious use of the undischarged revolvers kept the Indians at bay till an opening in the road gave an opportunity of escape. The Indians followed on for some time, Cruger occasionally showing front with the revolver till they discontinued the pursuit. After walking six miles the California mail was met coming in. As the road was unsafe it returned, taking them a short distance, when the driver placed them under bushes off from the road and went through the hills to Wickenberg for help. Wagons were immediately sent out for the dead and an ambulance for the wounded, and the men who saw that frightful load of dead cannot soon forget it—men who in the morning were filled with pleasant thoughts of home and friends, and at evening ghastly dead, murdered by those who, alone of all its dependants the government holds irresponsible.

The wounded received good care, and, with the kind and efficient services of Dr. Evans, of Camp Date Creek, will in time recover. Well may they congratulate themselves on their escape, for never again will they stand so close to death and live.

The dead were buried the next day, the church service read over them, and their memorials will swell again the sad inscription so frequent here, "Killed by Indians." Colonel O'Burne, of Camp Date Creek, promptly detailed Captain Meinhold, with twenty cavalrymen, to scout on the trail, but with what result has not yet appeared.

THE GRAND DUKE.

Ceremony of His Reception by President Grant.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 24.

The crowd began to assemble in front of the White House at 11 o'clock, and by half-past 12 o'clock the police had difficulty in keeping open the passage-way to the main entrance. There were present a full representation of the press, among them several lady correspondents and several representatives of the principal illustrated newspapers.

The Green Room and the East Room received no attention from the decorators' hands, while the Blue and Red Rooms were tastefully festooned with garlands and flowers. In the centre of the Blue Room the florist, under the direction of Mrs. Grant, had erected a floral divan, which was exquisitely beautiful. Japonicas, ferns, strelitzias, heliotropes, mignonettes, lilies, and heather were used in its structure. Two smaller divans were upon the top of golden candlesticks and placed on the right of the room. The mantel on the left of the room held several rare plants, in gilded flower-vases. The window drapery allowed only a mild sunlight to enter the room, and this, with the gold and silver trappings and the furniture in its garb of blue, created a *mise en scene* worthy of any artist. Stepping from the Blue into the Red Room, a full gush of sunlight was encountered. Flowers, plants, drapery, and the bright red of the satin brocatelle contrasted favorably with the appearance of the Blue Room.

In the centre of the Red Room was suspended a very tastefully arranged basket-bouquet. In front of the mirror was an immense marento zebrina, with its long and broad green leaves extending almost to the sides of the mantel. All about were placed vases and flower-tubs containing roses, Dracana Ferra, daphna Orleanta, applemenium, marentos, &c. This was the ladies' reception room, and never looked more handsome.

The Green and East Rooms were thrown open, but were not visited.

All the members of the Cabinet were present, except Secretary of War Belknap, who is absent from the city.

It is proper to state that the Cabinet Ministers were attired in new suits of black, and all wore gloves, in accordance with a suggestion made in the invitations sent to each of them, which read: "Your costume on that occasion will be full-dress black suits, with black necktie."

At 1 o'clock precisely an open carriage drove up to the front of the Mansion, in which were four gaily-dressed foreigners, two of whom were young men and the others more elderly, but showily costumed. The Duke jumped quickly from the carriage, almost ran to the entrance door, and then, in recognition of the cheers which were given, he suddenly turned, raised his hat, and bowed gracefully to the crowd. He then proceeded into the house. Vice Admiral Poisset, Minister Catacazy, and His Excellency W. F. Machin, Counsellor of State, entered with the Prince. Their great coats were taken by the ushers, and the visitors were shown into the Blue Room, where they were soon joined by officers comprising the Prince's suite, or traveling companions. Here they awaited the President and Cabinet, and occupied the time in a quiet inspection of the room and its surroundings.

The distinguished visitors had not long to wait. The President, followed by Secretary Fish and General Porter, Postmaster General Creswell and General Babcock, Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Akerman, General Dent and Colonel Douglas, passed down from the executive office, through the rotunda, and into the Blue Room.

Minister Catacazy advanced to the President, shook hands, and presented the Grand Duke, saying: "I have the honor to present to your Excellency his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis. Your Imperial Highness, his Excellency President Grant." The young Prince bowed modestly and advanced. The President extended his hand, saying: "I am glad to see and welcome you to our country, and hope your stay among us will be attended with much pleasure."

The Prince replied: "I am honored, your Excellency, and feel grateful for your cordial reception." And they shook hands warmly.

Minister Catacazy then introduced Vice-Admiral Poisset and the others of the Prince's suite to the President. They were afterward introduced to Secretary Fish severally, and to the other members of the Cabinet.

After a few moments in general conversation the President invited the distinguished guests, with Minister Catacazy, to visit Mrs. Grant, and General Grant, arm-in-arm with the Duke, proceeded to the Red Room, followed by the suite and members of the Cabinet. They found Mrs. Grant standing in the centre of the room, surrounded by a number of ladies, among them Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Akerman, Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. and Miss Sharp. The President introduced the Prince, and Mrs. Grant said: "You are welcome to our country." The Duke blushed, bowed, and replied: "Thank you, Madame."

General Grant then introduced the Prince and his party to the several ladies present, the Duke courteously lingering and having some "small talk" with Miss Nellie and others, and a hum of conversation ensued, Alexis conversing first with one and then another, making himself agreeable and at ease with all.

Mr. Catacazy had quite a lengthy *tete-a-tete* with Mrs. Grant, a five minutes' chat with Secretary Fish, and a few words with the President. These conversations were of a common-place, but agreeable nature, and evidently delighted the Russian Minister, whose countenance beamed with smiles as he withdrew from the Executive Mansion.

While Mrs. Grant's reception was in progress, Secretary Robeson appeared, was introduced, and entered into a prolonged conversation with the Russian Vice Admiral about ships, gunboats, &c. Secretary Boutwell talked with the Russian Counsellor of State, and the other members of the Cabinet mixed in a general conversation.

In a short time the Prince advanced to Mrs. Grant, bade her good-by, shook hands with the other ladies, as did the members of his suite, and passed out of the Executive Mansion into their carriages, and were driven, the Prince and the Admiral, to Minister Catacazy's residence, and the others to the Arlington Hotel. Subsequently, Mr. Catacazy and Vice Admiral Poisset called to see Secretary Fish, and, finding he was absent, left their cards. They afterward called on Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter.

Meanwhile the Prince, accompanied by Count Olsenfieff, indulged in an hour's stroll around the city, taking a look at the exterior of some of the public buildings, and returned to the Catacazy residence.

In the course of the afternoon Admiral Porter, accompanied by a number of naval officers, called on Duke Alexis and Vice Admiral Poisset, and remained a short time in general conversation.

At 7 o'clock last evening all the Russian visitors dined with Mr. and Mrs. Catacazy.

At the presentation yesterday the Duke was dressed as a Lieutenant of the Russian navy. He wore a short blue coat, with gilt buttons, dark blue pants, silver-corded stripe, a baldric of blue satin, and upon his breast the Imperial eagle and star and badges of several orders received from his imperial father. His chapeau was like that of a Knight Templar—black, with a white plume. The Vice Admiral and members of the suite were attired in the bright uniforms and insignia of their respective ranks.

Minister Catacazy was attired in full diplomatic costume.

Mrs. Catacazy was dressed in magnificent moire antique, trimmed with costly lace, long train, her luxuriant golden hair artistically dressed and flowing to her shoulders. Her jewels were diamonds.

The President wore a full-dress suit, black, with white gloves.

Mrs. Grant's dress was in excellent taste, a rich black silk, trimmed with lace of the same color, and her hair neatly adorned with a single white flower.

A Maniac Kills His Mother, and Commits Suicide, in West Meriden, Conn.

Meriden, Conn. (Nov. 24) dispatch to the New York Times.

This afternoon, about 1½ o'clock a rumor prevailed in Meriden that a young man named Vetts had murdered his mother and then committed suicide. No one believed the rumor, as Vetts was known to be a quiet, inoffensive fellow, who would not harm any one. It was generally discredited, but at 6 o'clock your correspondent went to the house, which is situated about a mile and a half from West Meriden, and just above Frarryville, and from evidence gathered from the family and neighbors it was found that young Vetts had really murdered his aged mother, and then committed suicide. About two years ago it appears he had an attack of the mumps, and it was deemed necessary that he should submit to a painful operation, but he refused. He recovered sufficiently to attend to his business of peddling milk, and till within a week things went on smoothly, when he grew worse, and was confined to his bed, and had to be watched. On Thursday night he was delirious. Yesterday afternoon his sister Bertie, hearing a noise, went into his bedroom, and saw him lying bleeding on the floor beside his mother, who was partially concealed by a heap of bed-clothes. The girl cried out, "Father, father," and her father, who was uncoupling his team at the time, ran into the house only to find his wife dying and his son dead. Dr. Gaylord was sent for and promptly attended. He found the woman still breathing, but unable to articulate. She died within a few minutes after his arrival. An ugly gash upon her throat and one upon her son's told the whole story. Marks of blood upon the walls and the kitchen door leading to the bedroom told of a fearful struggle between the mother and her maniac son, who had attacked her with a common butcher-knife. Young Vetts, who was a German, was engaged to be married at Thanksgiving to a Miss Maschmeyer. He was much attached to the young lady, and she to him; but his mother was opposed to the marriage, but for what reason does not appear. An inquest is now being held. Simeon Vetts, the father, is in an agony of grief painful to witness.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

APPLY TO

Chicago Relief and Aid Society,

AT STANDARD HALL.

For information as to Letters of Inquiry for the following persons:

MRS. FRANK WHITCOMBE, formerly with Messrs. Reid, Murdoch & Fisher, is anxiously inquired after by his mother, Mrs. Eliza Whitcombe, 42 Talbot-road, Bayswater, London W., England.

JOHN O'BRIEN, a turner by trade, is inquired after by William J. Porter, of [illegible].

JOHN JONES, formerly at F. D. Champlin's, 720 West Lake-st., inquired after by his mother, through Mr. Edward Woodall, of the Advertiser, at Oswestry, England.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, with Hamlin, Hale & Co., is inquired after by his sister, Miss Emma Marshall, Cleveland Villas, London-road, Lower Clapton, London, England.

MARGARET BRENNAN, who lived at 170 State-st., and was a sewing-machine operator, is inquired after by her aged parents, through C. C. Fisher, Victoria, Mason County, Mich.

Annie H. Smith is anxious to hear from her brother, CHARLES W. SMITH.

MRS. MARY HIGGINS, who lived on North La Salle-st., and her two children, who were boarding at St. Joseph's Academy with the Sisters, are inquired after by T. F. Donnelly, of Lockport, N. Y.

MISS BRIDGET SULLIVAN, formerly living at No. 62 Desplaines-st., is anxiously inquired after by her brother, M. J. Sullivan, Heart's Content Station, Newfoundland.

WILLIAM EVANS, of Malahide, Ireland, makes earnest inquiry for his son, who used to live at 65 [illegible]-av., Chicago.

WILLIAM BECKER and JANE BECKER are inquired after by John C. Hesmen, of Gardiner, Ulster County, N. Y.

WM. H. BLATCHFORD, formerly of 36 West Van Buren-st., is inquired after by his mother, through the Rev. W. H. Allin, curate of Christ Church, Plymouth, England.

TO THE PUBLIC.

STANDARD HALL, Nov. 27, 1871.

I particularly request that all persons who feel that they have been treated with incivility, rudeness, or neglect by any visitor, clerk, or other person connected with any District Office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, will at once report the facts to the Superintendent of the District, stating to him the offence and pointing out the offender. Unless this is done it will be impossible to correct errors and abuses, which the officers of the society are as anxious to correct as any one in the community can be.

O. C. GIBBS, General Superintendent.

SEWING MACHINES.

Special Notice.

The world-renowned HOWE SEWING MACHINES *(E. Howe, Jr.), have again got into good working order, and have ample facilities for supplying these celebrated machines to the trade of the Northwest.* SPECIAL ATTENTION *will be given to our* CHICAGO CITY TRADE, *and we invite every person about to purchase to call and examine the oldest, best and most reliable Sewing Machine extant. Terms as liberal as are known to the Trade.*

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
J. O. BRYANT, Manager.
GENERAL OFFICE—No. 239 South Halsted-st.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—No. 529 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.

A desirable Dry Goods Business House, for sale, in Cincinnati, of 16 years' standing; doing a successful business. A safe and profitable investment for any one wishing to engage in business. For particulars address S. WILSON, 94 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O., or WILSON & GREIG, 771 Broadway, New York.

PITTSBURGH
PLOW FACTORY
FOR SALE.

The attention of Manufacturers is invited to the old and well established "Valley Forge Plow Works," situated in Pittsburgh, Pa., together with the trade and good will, machinery, patterns, etc., which is offered for sale for $30,000, now doing a large and profitable business. For particulars address VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS, No. 121 Liberty-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK
Ready Roofing.

Twoand Three-ply Wool Felt, Single Felt for Sheathing, Roofing Cements, etc. Can be applied WITHOUT HEATING by any person.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 224 W. Randolph-st.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS

Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1859.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.

Four good Job Printers wanted; situations permanent; also two book printers, at
RAND, McNALLY & CO.'S,
108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED,

5,000 tons cast scrap iron. We are paying the highest price for cast scrap iron to our customers. Come and see us.
N. S. BOUTON & CO.,
Corner Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts.
Union Foundry Works.

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.

Lamps & Glassware.
BROWN & BOHNER,
No. 209 Lake Front, near Congress-st.,
Lamps, Lamp Goods, and Glassware.
All kinds of Kerosene Goods a specialty.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Copartnership Notice.

I have this day sold my interest in the firm of Ortmayer, Lewis & Co. to Andrew Ortmayer, Samuel B. Lewis, and Joseph M. Hoyle, who will continue the business and settle the affairs of the old firm.
Chicago, Oct. 9, 1871. WM. V. KAY.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Ortmayer, Lewis & Co., and will continue the Wholesale Saddlery Business in all its branches, and will be glad to see all our old friends at West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Oct. 9, 1871.
ANDREW ORTMAYER,
SAMUEL B. LEWIS,
JOSEPH M. HOYLE.

Copartnership Notice.

John A. Wilson, having sold out his entire interest in the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co. to the other members thereof, thereby retires—the business to be conducted as heretofore, by the undersigned, who are alone authorized to collect the assets and pay the liabilities of said firm.
Chicago, Nov. 6, 1871. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS
AT WILSON BROS.
931 Wabash-av., 88 West Washington-st., Chicago, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.

As a first-class institution for girls and young ladies, Kemper Hall, elegantly equipped and appointed, offers, in every department, superior advantages.
Special and liberal terms made with Chicago sufferers. Pupils received at any time. References: The Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., Rector Grace Church, the Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector Holy Communion, and Joseph F. Clarkson, Esq., 454 Wabash-av., from any one of whom circulars may, at any time, be obtained. For particulars address Rev. GEO. M. Everhart, D.D., Rector.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,
Wholesale Dry Goods,
239, 241, 243 and 245 West Madison-st.

Has just received and now in stock
40 bales low priced plain and twilled scarlet flannel.
15 cases Kentucky Jeans, all grades.
10 cases Cottonades, all grades.
18 cases black and gold mixed Repellants, all grades.
25 cases Brown and Bleached Canton Flannels, all grades.
5 cases Tycon Reps.
1 case frosting Linens, assorted prices.
10 cases 7 and 8-4 Bleached Linen Damask.
25 cases Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
3,500 dozen Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hose.
350 pieces of our justly celebrated Conquer Double-faced Black Alpacas. Also a full line of American Cotton-Velvets and Velveteens, Balmoral and Felt Skirts.

DRESS GOODS,
Laces and Lace Goods, Nubias, Batting, Brown, Silver, Gray and White Blankets, and the best Notion Stock in Chicago. All goods sold at our usual LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

THOS. PHELPS & CO.,
32 & 34 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
CORNER CANAL-ST.,

are daily receiving choice goods, suitable for this season. A large stock of Blankets, Woollen Cloths, Beavers, Cassimeres, Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Underwear, Gloves, and Hosiery, on hand and constantly arriving.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS IN THE CITY.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,
247 & 249 Monroe-st.

We are happy to announce that we are in our new quarters with a full line of goods in all departments, which we are offering at the lowest rates. Our facilities are ample to meet the demands of the trade.
Orders will be filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.,
(Successors to Ross & Gossage,)
235 & 237 West Madison-st.
Dry Goods.

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW,
123 and 124 Michigan-av.,
Are receiving daily additions to their stock, and are prepared to fill orders promptly at the LOWEST PRICES.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel,
LOCATED
Corner Clark and Polk-sts.
Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.
N. A. LORING, Late Matteson House,
WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel,
Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask business for the NEW ST. JAMES.

Clifton House,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.
W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.
H. F. KITTREDGE.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL.
Accommodations for the fall and winter at very moderate prices. Inquire at Riverside Hotel, or at the office of the Riverside Improvement Company,
706 WABASH-AV.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
Insurance Comp'y.
I Continue to Buy Adjusted Claims
AT HIGHEST CASH RATES.
D. K. TENNEY,
454 Wabash-av.

Office People's Ins. Co.,
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
and LAMAR, of Chicago,
185 WEST MONROE-ST.
A. B. GUNNISON, Special Agent.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,
Importer and Jobber of
Paper Hangings,
Decorations and Window Shades,
Respectfully informs his friends and the trade that he has opened his new warehouse,
581 and 583 State-st., cor. Twelfth,
With a full and complete new stock, which he will offer at factory prices.
Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.
On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing
Chicago and Western Trade,
we will open a Branch Salesroom
Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS.
FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N. Y.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.
LARGE STOCK, LOWEST PRICES, at
WILSON BROS
931 Wabash-av., 88 W. Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLERS,
AND
STATIONERS,
No. 469 Wabash-av., Chicago,
AND
241 Superior-st., Cleveland.

Large lot of Office Stationery just received embracing Cash Boxes, Post Office Boxes, Bill Head Cases, Paper Weights, Harp Files, Round Ebony Rulers, Lane's Rulers, Barometer Inkstands, Bankers' Inkstands, Flat Glass Inkstands, Adair's Racks, Paper Fasteners, Tin Paper Cutters, Gold Pens, Sponge Cups, Arm Rests, Check Cancellers, Gillott's Pens, Estabrook's Pens, Faber's Pencils, Rodger's Erasers, Letter Clips, Pounce, Shipman's Files, India Ink, Bill Files, Faber's Erasers, Dovell's Carmine, Arnold's Fluid, French Copying Ink, Copying Press Stands, Sealing Wax, Thumb Tacks, Copying Books, &c., &c.

We have also received from our Cleveland Blank Book Bindery, a fine assortment of FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM and DEMY LEDGERS and JOURNALS, well seasoned, and bound in the most durable manner. Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.,
No. 469 Wabash-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
HEADQUARTERS AT
522 Wabasa-av.,
corner Harmon-court, are now receiving a new stock of
Boots and Shoes,
and are prepared to supply customers.

C. O. Thompson & Co.,
COMMISSION,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
234 Michigan-av.,
CORNER OF HARRISON-ST.

Boots and Shoes.
McCORMICK & CLARK, formerly at 87 South Clark-st., have reopened at 40 Madison-st., opposite Sherman House, and are now prepared to supply their customers with good goods at low prices.

Boots and Shoes.
J. T. JEWETT
1001 State-st.
I have opened my business at the above number, where I have the facilities to meet the wants of my former patrons, as well as those who may favor me with a call.

DRUGS.

HURLBUT & EDSALL,
Successors to J. H. Reed & Co.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
619 STATE-ST.,
are now prepared to fill all orders, having received since the fire a complete stock of all goods in their line.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Would respectfully announce to their customers, and the trade generally, that their buyer is now in the Eastern markets for the second time since the fire, and that they are receiving a splendid line of HATS, CAPS, FURS, and ROBES of all kinds, suitable for first-class city trade. Call and see us at 59 and 61 West Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.

SAFES.

SAFES!
MACNEALE & URBAN'S.
J. M. TERWILLIGER, Agent,
27 South Canal-st., and 51 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
These Safes have proved themselves true Salamanders. Call at our office and see the certificates of merit from many of the best firms in the city.
We have a large lot of Safes on hand, and more to arrive immediately. If you consider your own interests, you will call and see us before purchasing any other kind of Safe than those of the above make.

TERRA COTTA.

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO
Are now ready to fill all orders for
Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, &c., &c.
AT OLD PRICES.
Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

HARDWARE.

ATWATER & CO.,
Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 18, on the old ground,
No. 175 Randolph-st.,
And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of
Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools,
CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
AND TOOLS.
J. K. TYLER, No. 260 State-st.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber and Leather Belting
HALLOCK & WHEELER,
23 West Randolph-st., have now a full stock of the above. Also Engine and Conducting Hose, Rubber Clothing, and Rubber Goods generally.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CUVILLIER & CO.,
MONTREAL, CANADA,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Temporary Office,
199 East Madison-st.
Direct Importers of
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND
GENERAL GROCERIES,
AGENTS FOR
Bisquit, Dubouche & Co., Cognac.
Edward Geria, Cognac.
Mackenzie & Co., Oporto.
Mackenzie, Driscoll & Co., Cadiz.

For Sale, in Bond or Duty Paid,
1,000 cases Hennessy's Brandy.
100 hhds. qrs. and octaves do. Brandy.
100 hhds. Martell's Brandy.
200 qrs. octaves, and half octaves Pinet, Castillon & Co.'s Brandy.
500 cases Arbouin, Marrett & Co.'s Brandy.
50 hhds. qrs. and octaves DeKuyper's Gin.
500 cases Red and Green DeKuyper's Gin.
20 octaves and qr. casks "Lacave's" Sherries.
20 hhds. qrs. and octaves Mackenzie's Sherries.
100 hhds. qrs. and octaves good to finest Ports.
150 cases Roderer's Champagne.
150 cases Moet & Chandon's Champagne.
150 cases Jos. Perrier fils & Co.'s Champagnes.
50 cases Cathelineau's Green Seal Champagnes.
100 other brands.
Hhds. qrs. and cases Irish and Scotch Whiskey—Dunville, Thorne's Islay, Ardbeg, Loch Katrine, and other brands.
Cases and casks Booth's Old Tom.
Cases Guinness' Porter, quarts and pints.
Cases McEwan's Scotch Ale, pints.
Cases Tennant's Scotch Ale, pints.
20 hhds Jamaica Rum, and
3,000 boxes and half-boxes Valencia Raisins, "new fruit," "off stalk."
500 half-chests choice GREEN TEAS.
And a general assortment of LIQUORS.
All of the above goods are now in bond at the Burlington Bonded Warehouse. Samples may be seen at our office.

CUVILLIER & CO.,
199 East Madison-st.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

THE CELEBRATED
Dubuque Soft Coal
BASE-BURNER,
A perfect gas and smoke-burner, economical in consumption of fuel; the greatest heater in existence. Fire kept 48 hours without replenishing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Manufactured by Burdett, Smith & Co., Troy, N. Y. For sale by
TILLOTSON BROS.,
Michigan-av.,
CORNER JACKSON-ST.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Office: North Pier, near Light House.
Full assortment Stewart's Stoves, Lowson Furnaces, Warren Ranges. The only wholesale stove warehouse left by the great fire, with the largest and most complete stock in the West.

LOST.

LOST AT THE FIRE.

One trunk, marked "BROSS, U. S. A."; one packing trunk, marked "Bross," with woollen clothing, women's; one fine picture, landscape, with cattle, horses, etc., by J. F. Herring, name on the picture; one buggy, with single harness, horse blanket, etc.; one bundle of women's clothing, lace fan marked J. L. B., and other articles.

Whoever will leave information with the Cashier of the Tribune, 15 South Canal-st., or drop a line, with place where they or any of them can be found, to WM. BROSS, Tribune office, or at No. 6 Sixteenth-st., shall be liberally rewarded.

ROOFING FELT.

JUST ARRIVED,
Per Anchor Line Steamship "Europa," from Glasgow, Scotland, about 6,000 yards patent asphalte roofing felt, and about 2,500 yards ship sheathing, or slater's felt. Sample at our temporary office, 43 South Canal-st., Room 1.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

SEWING MACHINES.

Important Notice.
All persons who hold a Howe Sewing Machine on lease, and paying for the same in monthly instalments, and who formerly resided in the BURNT DISTRICT, are respectfully requested to call at the Office of The Howe Sewing Machine Co., 239 S. Halsted-st., and give information in reference to the same. You are earnestly requested to give this your immediate attention, as we desire to ascertain whether the Machine was saved or lost.
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
239 South Halsted-st.

FINANCIAL.

The Joliet Iron & Steel Co.
Will sell at public auction for account of
FIELD, KING & CO.,
To the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, December 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Third National Bank, Chicago, No. 272 Wabash-av., forty thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.
JOLIET IRON & STEEL CO.
By J. H. WEEKS, Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN
on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 22 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning till 4 in the evening.

JEWELRY.

Cheap Jewelry.
We beg to inform our patrons and the trade that we have established our new office at 12 1-2 WEST MADISON-ST., having on hand a full stock of cheap Horn, Shell, and Plated Jewelry. We are prepared to fill all orders promptly.
SONNENSCHEIN & TREULICH,
12 1-2 West Madison-st.

SKATES.

SKATES,
AND SLEIGH BELLS,
AT
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN'S,
Wholesale Hardware, 75 West Lake-st.

MACHINERY.

WOOD, TABER & MORSE,
EATON, MADISON COUNTY, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines,
Portable, Stationary & Agricultural.
Hundreds in use in Shops, Printing Rooms, Mills, Mines, and on Farms and Plantations, for Grain Threshing, Food Cooking for Stock, Cotton Ginning, Sawing, &c. Circulars sent on application.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL.....$12.00
Tri-weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL.....6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL.....2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL.....2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1871.

WANTED—A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On the morning preceding the great fire, THE TRIBUNE published an appeal for a free public library in Chicago. It was one of several such appeals, in which we announced an intention to keep the subject before the public until the great desideratum should be supplied. The terrible events which have since ensued have rather reinforced such an appeal than otherwise. Chicago's need of a free public library is much greater than before the fire, and, we are glad to add, the possibilities of soon obtaining one are also greater than before. The sources from which great public libraries, of the kind proposed, are obtained are (1) municipal appropriations, which need not be lavish in amount, and (2) private munificence, which has always been found prolific in valuable contributions to any public library which is *bona fide* public—that is, free to all. To show what can be done with publishers, we have only to cite the account given in these columns, a few days ago, of the collection of over 20,000 volumes by one gentleman, who passed around among the American publishers and booksellers. And we now have a fresh instance of the feeling referred to, in the action of certain British friends of America, toward raising a noble contribution of books for a free Chicago library.

In London there is an Anglo-American Association, presided over by Thomas Hughes, M. P., and composed of phil-Americanists like himself. At a recent meeting of this society a lecture was given (the first of a similar course) by Mr. Justin McCarthy, on "Chicago and the Prairie Country." The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Hughes, who, in his preliminary speech, stated the details of a plan which he is pursuing with great energy and efficiency for the replenishing of the "great free library," destroyed at Chicago. This plan is to secure from each living British author a copy of each volume of his works; while the deficit of contemporaneous literature and the necessary proportion of classical and standard works should be made up by publishers and individual contributions. The Anglo-American Association has taken this matter in hand, and will work in conjunction with Mr. Burgess, the originator of the scheme, for the forwarding of the noble work. Mr. Hughes has already corresponded with Thomas Carlyle, Mr. Disraeli, and other distinguished authors, with decided success. Mr. Carlyle grumbled, as his constitution compelled him to do, but wound up by saying: "A copy of my books shall not, by any means, be wanting." Mr. Tom Taylor, the humorist and dramatist, promises complete files of *Punch*, and the principal publishers, including Macmillan, Murray, and Smith & Elder, have agreed to contribute liberally from their shelves.

The generous founders and forwarders of this movement are entitled to the heartfelt gratitude of the Chicago public, and to even an increase of the popularity which they have already achieved in America. Meantime, the question occurs, What disposition shall be made of the gift from our English friends, when it shall arrive? Certainly Chicago was never so much in need of a good public library as at present; and never was there so much need that the books which we shall be able to accumulate be so placed before the public as to benefit the greatest number of readers. Private libraries by the thousand have been swept out of existence, and, at the same time, have perished the means for replenishing them. Other means of mental occupation and recreation have also been destroyed; so that the greatest demand for reading matter and books of reference comes at a time when the supply of such is almost entirely cut off. It is clear that the contributions of our English friends, and of others who may emulate their liberality, will be particularly welcome; and it is also clear that these benefits can be utilized to the best advantage only through the medium of a consolidated public library, taken care of by the city, and accessible to all citizens without charge.

The means of accomplishing so desirable a result are, fortunately, not difficult. A bill is already before the State Legislature authorizing municipal governments to make appropriations for the purpose of establishing public libraries, and it will undoubtedly become a law within a few weeks. This will enable Chicago to organize a free library on the same plan as that by which Boston has made her free library the best collection in America, and the strongest, numerically, except the Congressional Library at Washington. An appropriation of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars, or even less, with suitable plans and regulations, would be all that would be required to carry the enterprise into effect. Landlords would compete actively for the privilege of furnishing room to so public an institution, and men of wealth and letters would soon be vieing with each other in contributing books, manuscripts, pamphlets—whole libraries—to the public fund. The Boston Library has been enriched, since its foundation, by several very choice private collections, turned over bodily to it because of its stable and public character. The same would be the case with a Chicago library which could, by virtue of its plan and management, secure the confidence of the Chicago public, and be adopted as *the* library of the city. Especially might the city, with such an organization formed, profit largely by the generous sentiment now prevailing toward her throughout the civilized world.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

One of the duties of the Legislature is to pass a new law, regulating the manner of voting, and of counting the votes, for Representatives in the General Assembly. The new constitution provides for the apportionment of the State into Senatorial Districts; and the election of three Representatives in each district; and, also, that "in all elections of Representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected."

This is the law of the State, and the election must be held under it. But there ought to be some legislation to give it effect. For instance, there ought to be some prescribed, uniform rule, for the designation by the voter of the division of his three votes. Each voter will be entitled to cast three votes for Representative. He can give all three votes for one candidate, or two for one candidate and one for another, or he can give one vote each to three candidates. What the Legislature must do, is to provide by law the mode in which this designation shall be made. This mode ought to be uniform. Provision should also be made for the proper counting of ballots, when the voter accidentally, or ignorantly, designates more votes than he is entitled to give, as, for instance, when he deposits a ballot with three names upon it with a designation of two or three votes for one candidate, without erasing the other names. There ought to be a uniform rule for the government of the inspectors in such cases, either requiring the rejection of the whole ballot, or counting one vote for each candidate, or requiring the three votes to be counted as directed and the others rejected. At the first election, and until this mode of balloting becomes familiar, there will be many such mistakes made. The jealousy of candidates will induce complicated manipulations of the divisions of the votes and the dealing with all such cases ought not to be left to the discretion of partisan or irresponsible inspectors of elections.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

We have been furnished a statement of the present condition of the Roger Williams Insurance Company, of Providence, Rhode Island. The company had filed with the State Auditor a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st of December last, which statement we compare with the one prepared for the present emergency:

ASSETS.	Jan. 1, '71.	Nov., '71.
Cash on hand	$ 38,385	$ 21,781
Cash in hands of agents	9,199	1,730
Due for premiums	4,195	....
U. S. bonds	85,150	55,050
National Bank stocks	147,610	126,000
Accrued interest	3,289	....
Loans on collaterals	10,000	....
Premium notes	10,068	10,366
Bills receivable	1,069	....
Salvage claims	2,810	....
Total assets	$278,966	$219,875

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 1, '71.	Nov., '71.
Amount of losses unpaid	$23,605	$ 40,922
Chicago losses	....	230,380
State taxes '70, '71	....	5,030
Required to reinsure at 40 p. c.	61,761	....
Required to insure at 60 p. c.	....	75,756
Ret'n prem's on marine risks	....	21,054
Unpaid dividends	8	....
All other claims	1,317	8,000
Expense of closing business	....	7,550
Expense in defending suits	....	1,000
Total liabilities	$86,694	$389,732

This company, upon this last exhibit, has assets equal to 56 1-2 per cent of its losses in Chicago, but is offering policy-holders 40 per cent. But the statement on its face is absurd. Since January the assets, consisting of cash, bank stocks, and government stocks, have shrunk from $278,966 to $219,867. The $10,000 of loans on collaterals have vanished. Bills receivable, accrued interest, sums due for premiums, salvages—all have perished. Has there been a financial crash in Rhode Island that has destroyed all these assets, and depreciated National Bank stock 15 per cent? The shrinkage has even reached the cash on hand and in the hands of agents, and over 40 per cent of the greenbacks have gone beyond the reach of the officers. In January, 1871, the company made a sworn statement that its liabilities were but $86,694, against assets of $278,966. On that exhibit it sought business in this city up to the day of the fire. Adding the whole of the reported loss in Chicago, the liabilities made an aggregate of $316,794 liabilities, leaving assets equal to 87 per cent of the liabilities.

This company is but one of a score which have presented a new schedule of assets and liabilities upon which to settle with policy-holders. The statement speaks for itself. We hope that no person will accept the 40 per cent offered by the company, but that the committee of policy-holders will put this and all other similar concerns in a court of bankruptcy, and compel a statement of what has become of the lost assets and a true statement of losses. The theory that unearned premiums must be paid in full will not bear the test of judicial investigation. A court of bankruptcy will direct that *all* the creditors of a company shall share its assets *pro rata*.

Slowly but surely justice seems to be overtaking the sinners at Salt Lake. Only a few years since, Brigham Young and his polygamous elders, dwelling in the fertile valleys that surround Salt Lake, bade defiance alike to the moral sense of the world and the laws of the nation. Human foresight could hardly divine any condition of things that would break the power of Brigham over his ignorant followers. But at length the necessities of the nation forced the building of the Pacific Railway, and the discovery of rich silver mines in the Wasatch range attracted a large crowd of hardy Gentiles who do not recognize the authority of B. Young. The officers of the government began to feel that they now had strength enough to execute the laws of the land. Indictments were found for "lewd and lascivious cohabitation" against Brigham and several of his leading men. The trial was set for next Monday; but Brigham is absent in the southern part of the Territory, and his lawyers plead for a delay of two weeks. Whether the delay be granted or not will make no difference in the result. He will not deny the fact that he has a dozen or more wives, so-called, and the conviction may as well come first as last. On condition of his obeying the law hereafter, no one will object to a pardon from the President, and there let polygamy end. To this conclusion must it come at last, for the forty millions of American people cannot abandon or modify one of the essential elements of Christian civilization to accommodate a few rich Mormons in Utah.

The Common Council seems unwilling to take up the subject of excluding frame buildings. Many of the men who are going out seem determined to vote against the ordinance, for the purpose of using it as capital to get back next year, and several of those holding over, in the remote wards, seem to be afraid that somebody will use it against them at the next election. Alderman Wilce, of the Tenth Ward, deserves the thanks of the public for the zeal and ability with which he has pushed this ordinance, and brought his practical knowledge to the consideration of this important question. The best thing the Common Council can do is let the subject lay over, to be acted on by the new City Government elected since the fire. These new members, it is to be hoped, are alive to the necessity of doing what every other large city has long since done—prohibiting the erection of any more wooden buildings. If Chicago is ever to put off the appearance of barracks, and take on that of a permanent city, now is the time to begin. So long as a man is liable to have his permanent improvement surrounded by shanties and tinder-boxes, such improvements will be postponed, and the city remain a lumber yard; and conflagration will be considered one of the institutions of the city, to be paid for in double rates of insurance in companies which will pay ten cents on the dollar of their losses.

A minority of a committee of the Common Council have reported that, in their judgment, Mr. Carsten Blohme was elected Alderman of the First Ward in the autumn of 1870, instead of Mr. J. J. Knickerbocker, the sitting member. Inasmuch as a minority of a committee cannot make a report in any case, and can only submit their dissent from the conclusions of the majority by permission of the majority, and since no such permission has been granted, the irregularity and unimportance of the proceeding are sufficiently obvious. But, in point of fact, Mr. Knickerbocker received thirteen votes more than Mr. Blohme at that election, according to the official count. A recount, made at the instance of Mr. Blohme's friends, resulted in throwing out nine of Mr. Knickerbocker's votes for informality, leaving him still a majority of four.

The *Christian Union* (edited, as we learn from an announcement at its head, by Henry Ward Beecher), says of Grant's correspondence with Murphy:

> We heartily wish that we could say that General Grant's implicit faith had removed from our minds the effect of the evidence published respecting Mr. Murphy. But, in regard to the community at large, the implicit and even warm expressions of such a man as General Grant can hardly fail to ameliorate the feelings, when they do not altogether change the judgments formed upon the published evidence.

From which it is evident that Mr. Beecher either overrates the charity of the public, or underrates its acumen. But is it reasonable for a public teacher, both of politics and religion, to require of his audience greater faith than he has himself. "I don't believe, for my own part," says Beecher, "yet, undoubtedly, the simple public, with eyes less open and mouths more so, will swallow it all."

—A Liverpool policeman was recently sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing eight pence. He had seized a little bootblack boy, threatened to take him into custody, and, on reaching a back street, had exacted eight pence from the lad as the price of setting him at liberty.

—The jail at Augusta, Ga., caught fire on the 18th inst., and was only saved from destruction by the bravery of a negro prisoner who went out upon the roof—which is so steep as to make the mere act of standing a perilous job—and drowned the flames with buckets of water.

—The Manchester (N. H.) print works have been sinking money for the past few years, the loss last year amounting to $105,000. The stock, which in 1865 sold for $2,200 a share, now sells for $800, par value being $1,000. The fault is attributed to selling agent, who dictate as to the qualities and styles of goods.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Health.

Mortality of the Past Week—Increase of Typhoid Fever.

Continued Prevalence of Small-Pox—Criminal Neglect of Physicians and Others.

A Case of Shocking Inhumanity—A New Small-Pox Hospital Wanted.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mayor Mason in the chair. Present—Inspectors Johnson, Rauch, Hoard, Von Hollen and Reynolds. The report of Sanitary Superintendent Rauch was submitted, showing the total number of deaths for the week ending November 25 to have been 133, in addition to 2 premature and 13 still births. There was an increase of 19 over the preceding week. The chief causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 5; brain disease, 7; cholera infantum, 2; consumption, 8; convulsions, 14; croup, 3; diphtheria, 3; dropsy, 3; enteritis, 5; scarlet fever, 3; typhoid fever, 24; hydrocephalus, 4; inanition, 3; old age, 6; pneumonia, 9; small-pox, 4. Of those under 1 year of age there were 30; between one and two, twenty and thirty, and thirty and forty, 12 each; and between four and five, 2. Of males there were 75; females, 57. On the 19th inst., there were 19 deaths; on the 20th, 19; on the 21st, 15; on the 22d, 19; on the 23d, 18; on the 24th, 21, and on the 25th, 21. In the Fifteenth Ward there were 19 deaths; in the Ninth, 16; in the Sixth, 14; in the Eight, 12. The largest ratio of mortality was in the Fifteenth Ward, where there the rate was 1 in 1,322 of population; and the smallest in the Thirteenth, where there was but 1 death, or 1 in 9,740.

REMARKS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The Superintendent, in his remarks, states that the increase in mortality is common to this season of the year, and there is nothing unusual in it; in fact, the general health of the city continues good, taking into account the peculiar conditions that now obtain here. Compared with last week, there were 3 more deaths by accident; 2 by brain disease; 4 by consumption; 2 by diptheria; 2 by enteritis; 7 by typhoid fever; 3 by hydrocephalus; 3 by inanition; 4 by old age; 2 by pneumonia, and 2 by small-pox; while there were two less by croup; 3 by diarrhœa; 2 by scarlet fever; 3 by gastritis; 4 by heart disease, and 4 by meningitis. The increase in adult mortality shows that the fire, with its concomitants, together with the severe weather, had a marked influence upon old age. The most marked increase has been in typhoid fever, which disease has steadily increased for the last month, and, from present indications, will continue to do so, unless many of the houses, particularly in districts where our foreign population resides, are relieved from overcrowding. During the past week several horrid nests have been discovered, and the inmates promptly removed to the barracks.

THE BARRACKS.

One death—that of a child, of croup—occurred in the barracks, the first in four weeks. There was some suffering from cold during the week; but, generally speaking, the health in the barracks is much better than among the same number of people of a like class who live in houses in different parts of the city. Much progress has been made in making the barracks more comfortable, while their sanitary condition has also been much improved. In short, many of the people in them are better cared for, and in better condition, than they were before the fire. No other case of small-pox has occurred in the barracks, and the vaccination and revaccination of all is nearly completed. There is still danger, however, as individuals are daily admitted from the densely crowded houses in different parts of the city, and continued vigilance is necessary.

SMALL-POX.

The remarks of the Sanitary Superintendent, on the subject of small-pox, are as follows:

During the past week cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported at No. 243 Division street, No. 19 Burlington street, No. 51 String street, No. 80 Fisk street, No. 131 Sheffield avenue, No. 167 Johnson street, No. 291 West Catharine street, No. 292 West Twelfth street, No. 35 Ruble street, No. 819 Larrabee street, No. 146 West Division street, No. 309 South Union street, No. 154 Division street, No. 199 Indiana street, No. 266 South Jefferson street, No. 38 Ruble street, No. 62 Spring street, and at the Marine Hospital. It will be seen from the foregoing that the disease is on the increase, and will continue to be so while medical men, and those having patients in their houses, neglect to report, and persons fail to protect themselves by vaccination and revaccination. In addition to those that live in the city, individuals come here with the malady from the country, other cities and immigrants. Three of those reported this week arrived in this country by the steamer Allemania, but the disease did not develop itself until after they had been here several days. In the winter of 1869 I called the attention of this board, and, subsequently, that of our delegation in Congress, to the necessity of vaccinating all emigrants before they leave the old country. No action was taken, and it is to be hoped that the general prevalence of small-pox throughout the United States at this time will bring about such action, as the only certain way that the introduction and spread of the disease from abroad can be prevented. Quarantine on the seaboard amounts to little, and, in this respect, is a failure, at least to a great extent, as the disease does not always show it self in patients when they leave the quarantine station. Much speculation has been indulged in with regard to the source of the infection, but to me it is perfectly plain, as for the last year nearly every steamer that arrived in this country from Europe had small-pox aboard. Of the cases now in this city, four-fifths are among foreigners. The reason of this is perfectly plain, as many of them think that it is unnecessary to vaccinate, or revaccinate, while, at the same time, they are placed in the way of the infection by contact with their friends who have just arrived in this country. This same condition obtains at Cincinnati, where, from October 1 to November 9, 249 died of small-pox, and of these 236 were Germans. For this period we have had only twelve deaths by this disease, including two that were not reported. Small-pox is also quite prevalent at St. Louis. In both cities the death rate for the last four years, by small-pox, has been much greater than in this city.

I deem it my duty to call attention to Dr. M. O. Springer, who reported constipation of bowels as the cause of death of a Mrs. Hall, who died at No. 87 Ruble street, on November 14, of what has since proved to be small-pox. Suit has been brought against Dr. Springer, but he has left the city. The circumstances attendant upon the discovery of the cause of death of this woman are as follows: On last Thursday morning a man, who said his name was Darwin Hall, presented himself at this office, and requested that I should send him to the Small-pox Hospital. After a careful examination, I detected no evidence of small-pox, but he said he was satisfied from what he had been told about the symptoms, that he had or would have the disease. I asked him why he was so persistent in wishing to be sent to the Small-pox Hospital, and finally he said that his wife had died of the disease. I immediately referred to the record and found the case as stated before, and told him so, directing him, at the same time, to return to where he was staying, and I would send there the next day, and, if I found he had small-pox, would have him sent to the hospital, but until the disease had developed itself I would not send him there. I immediately sent a message to Dr. Springer, who reported the case during my absence, and acknowledged that the case was one of small-pox, whereupon I directed suit to be brought against him, but, as I said before, he has left the city. On Thursday afternoon, a Mrs. Weisner came to the office, and insisted that this man (Hall) had the small-pox, and that I should send him to the hospital. I told her the same that I told Capt. Hall, and she left apparently satisfied. Early on Friday morning she returned, apparently excited, saying that she was certain that the man had small-pox, and that she wanted him taken away. I told her that I did not believe that so sudden a change could occur, and also told her that I would see him myself, as soon as I could get away from the office. I saw the man between 12 and 1 p. m., and found him in a barn, with no fire, and but little covering, eyes swollen and bloodshot, difficulty of respiration, with free expectoration of blood, but with no marks of small-pox. The inhumanity that drove the man to the barn caused me promptly to decide that I would go to the hospital and prepare a room in which no patients had been, as I dared not send him to another hospital after becoming cognizant of the facts, being fully satisfied that he would die where he was from exposure, and that, possibly, I might prevent his being infected, if the case should not prove to be small-pox. As soon as possible he was sent for, and before I left him he was feeling quite comfortable, and continued so until 10 o'clock at night, when the steward saw him, but on Friday morning he was found dead in his bed, from hemorrhage. The woman Weisner would listen to no reason, and to the fact of his spending Thursday night in the barn his death may be attributed. This is certainly one of the saddest results of trying to hide this disease that has fallen under my observation. The undertaker was also sent for, and he acknowledged that he had been paid to remove the bedding from the house, but, as he had the permit of the board for the burial of the corpse, he supposed it was all right. He has recently arrived here, and there is some excuse for his not calling attention to the case. Since that time cases of small-pox have been reported at No. 88 Ruble street, which, no doubt, were infected at No. 87.

Another case in the North Division, where the disease was well marked, and attention had been called to it by other parties, was not reported until after a sanitary inspector had been sent there, and then a report came, dated back. In this instance there was an evident desire to hide the case, as the inspector was met in such a way as to confirm him in this opinion.

I am satisfied that other cases exist in this city that are not reported, and the parties who are withholding the information, not alone the attending physician, but all who are cognizant of the facts, are both legally and morally criminal in their conduct, and, when discovered, which will assuredly be the case, it is the duty of this board to punish them to the utmost extent of the law. The conduct of many in this respect cannot be too severely censured, as the only reason they can have to keep it a secret must be a feeling of pride or the fear that it will in some way interfere with their business pursuits. They little think that their action frequently involves loss of life and much suffering upon others.

The opposition to vaccination by many is to me inexplicable. Several of the cases reported this week, refused vaccination. No better illustration of the efficacy of vaccination and revaccination can be found than that now presented in this city in the barracks. Here it is compulsory, but we cannot compel the others in the same way. Flags have been placed on all the houses where there is small pox, in addition to the card, and one saloon, one grocery and a tobacco store have been closed in consequence of small pox being in the same buildings.

OTHER REPORTS.

The report of the acting Health Officer was received, showing that 184 notices have been served and 214 nuisances abated. Fourteen quarters of beef, one hog and one calf were condemned.

The Sanitary Inspectors all reported an improved sanitary condition at the barracks, and a more faithful performance of scavenger work. Dr. Adolphus reports that the Cincinnati soup kitchen at the Central street barracks is of immense benefit in a sanitary point of view, and of much comfort to the people, as supplying the need of fresh meat, so seriously felt of late. Similar provisions should be made at all the barracks. Sidewalks should be placed before the doors of all the barracks, and the shanties should be ceiled.

FUTURE PRECAUTIONS.

The report of the Sanitary Committee, published last week, with reference to the proposed prohibition of distilleries, vending establishments, etc., from the limits bounded by Fullerton avenue, Douglas Place and Western avenue, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances, with instructions to prepare an ordinance in accordance with the report.

NEW SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Mayor Mason, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Heard were appointed a Committee to draw up a communication to the Common Council, setting forth the urgent necessity for the erection of a Small Pox Hospital to supply the place of the one destroyed by fire, and asking an immediate appropriation for that purpose.

The board then adjourned.

Bed Clothing.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I learn by this morning's TRIBUNE that the supply of blankets is not sufficient to meet the demands of the needy, &c.

If you will please publish the following in your paper, it may help the Relief Committee and others to make up the deficiency:

Eighteen yards of common print will make a cover three yards long and three wide—wide enough for a double bed. Sew the breadths together, and lay smoothly between them sheets of ordinary heavy, thick, brown wrapping paper, lap the edges, and stitch through all with woollen or cotton yarn, and knot the same as an ordinary comforter.

One of these comforters will do more to keep out the cold than a pair of common woollen blankets. When they become soiled (which, with care, need not be oftener than once in six months or a year), rip one side of the cover, cut the tacking and remove the paper; and, after washing and ironing the cover, the same paper may be replaced, retacked, and the seam sewed, when the comforter will be as good as ever.

If the blankets given out by the Relief Committee could be lined with paper and tacked as above, there would be a great improvement in warmth and a saving of funds. Very respectfully,

MRS. T. L. H.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Chicago Prejudiced in Favor of Brick—An Immense Consumption Anticipated in the Rebuilding of the City—Abundance of Brick Material in this Vicinity—Location and Capacity of Chicago Brick Yards—Foreign Brick and Their Cost—Profits of a Brick Manufactory.

Since the fire the people of Chicago have been greatly prejudiced in favor of brick as a building material. After the passage of the new fire ordinance, which premises, with all its modifications, to be sufficiently stringent, that prejudice will be materially strengthened. Brick burned in the intensity of the heat of the great fire, but with a difference. The sand of a great number was vitrified, but others came out of the furnace entire, or in pieces, which are already doing service in the walls of new buildings. For two or three years past Chicago has annually consumed for building purposes from 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 of brick. The consumption of brick will be five or six times greater the coming season than that of any previous year. Nearly all of the common brick used in Chicago have been made in the immediate vicinity of the city. The capacity of the yards can be increased possibly to 300,000,000.

The manufacture of bricks is not without general and historic interest. Bricks have been used from time immemorial in the erection of buildings. Recent ages have improved on the old methods of their manufacture, which can hardly be reckoned among the lost arts. To make the clay cohere it is not now found necessary to use straw, the absence of which increased the hardship of Israelitish bondage in Egypt, and caused much Hebrew lamentation.

CHICAGO BRICK.

The material for the making of brick is abundant in the vicinity of this city. Just below the surface of the flat prairie on which the metropolis is built, is a bed of clay that is coextensive with the prairie and, of course, inexhaustible. Hitherto the extension of the dockage of the city has supplied the yards with nearly all the material they needed. If a lumber dealer wanted a slip made, all he needed to do was to advertise the fact, and the necessary excavation was made by a firm or individuals who used the clay taken out in the manufacture of brick. Chicago brick are severely criticised by connoisseurs. In the first place, they are not handsome. That must be conceded. In the second place, they contain a certain amount of lime, which sometimes slakes after they are placed in the walls, and occasion unseemly rents and fissures. This last objection can be urged only in exceptional instances. It is said that the bricks made in the yards on the South Branch contain a much smaller percentage of lime than those made on the North Side, beyond Fullerton avenue, are less faulty than the others of that locality. With all their exceptional faults, it may still be said that for common purposes the Chicago brick are excelled by those of few regions as regards durability. The pressed brick made here are said not to be very fine specimens of that branch of industry.

Nearly all the yards in the city are along the North Branch and South Branch of the Chicago River. The following yards are located on the

SOUTH BRANCH.

	Capacity.
Oeklin & Campbell	3,000,000
Ohn & Klein	3,000,000
Smith & Austin, nearly	5,000,000
Derrickson, nearly	7,000,000
Teguayer & Werdel	4,000,000
Moulding & Harland (two yards in different localities)	8,000,000
John Whiting	3,000,000
Jones & Carrigan	4,000,000
M. O. Walker	10,000,000
Tully	4,000,000
Chauncey & Miller, nearly	4,000,000
Christopher	3,000,000
U. S. Brick Machine Company	6,000,000
Hayes & Co.	4,000,000
Charley Rohn	4,000,000

NORTH SIDE YARDS.

Kustina & Dittman	8,000,000
Strauss, Hahne & Co (several yards)	10,000,000
Amann & Co., nearly	6,000,000
Louis Miller	7,000,000
Brauckmann & Sandmacher	7,000,000
Lathan	6,000,000
Lemcke	1,000,000
Proctor	4,000,000

All these yards use brick molding machines of some of the numerous patents now before the public. The machines average about the same capacity, which is about 18,500 brick per day. They all knead the clay, and mold it, doing away with the old wheel and the slow methods of shaping. Bricks cannot be made when the nights are freezing; consequently the first baking of bricks cannot be turned out until sometime in May, and operations must cease by the 1st of November, and sometimes earlier.

For some years past brick-making has not been profitable in Chicago, and the manufacturers have had a hard time. Prices have ruled from $5 and $5.50 to $7 per thousand, at which figures there was very little money in the business. The competition has been excessive, and persons, for various reasons, being obliged to part with their stock have let it go at ruinous rates. Last season an effort was made by owners of brick-yards to combine, for the purpose of keeping up the rates, but the effort was a failure. An attempt to agree to diminish the number manufactured proved equally futile. Now the brickmakers purpose to reimburse themselves, the prices being greatly enhanced, and the prospective supply being so limited. The present modest demand is $14—an exaggerated rate, which cannot be maintained after the season opens again.

OUTSIDE BRICK.

If builders cannot obtain brick made in the city, it is of prime importance that they should be obliged to go no further than is absolutely necessary beyond the city limits. All the brick needed for the reconstruction of Chicago can be easily obtained by those who have purses of sufficient length. The nearest places to this city where bricks are now made, are Willow-Spring, Jefferson, Niles, Winetka, Waukegan, McHenry, Dunton, and Desplaines, all of which villages are within a radius of a few miles of us. From these villages transportation will not add materially to the cost of the article. In Wisconsin bricks are made all the way from Racine to Sheboygan. Those of Milwaukee have the best reputation, being of regulation size, durable, and of handsome color. The other Wisconsin brick are of smaller size, and of less handsome appearance. The light-colored brick will no doubt be in great demand either for trimming or for entire fronts of buildings.

Brick are also made to a greater or less extent in every town and village in this and the adjoining States. Agents from various places have been here with their wares, and have met with some success in selling them, although the supply on hand here happened to be enough for the immediate demand. Wisconsin brick could be obtained here last week for a little more than the price asked for Chicago brick.

For fronts of buildings, considerable pressed brick will doubtless come from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, that of the two cities last mentioned being the best. The cost here is $50. A beautiful enamelled brick from Philadelphia is offered for $70 per thousand, suitable for rotundas and interior walls where exposed.

Nearly all the bricks made at a distance must come by rail, and railroad transportation is expensive. Therefore, the Chicago rebuilders desire that the manufacture in this vicinity, where material is abundant, should be indefinitely increased.

COST OF MACHINERY, ETC.

The writer has been at the trouble to compile some figures in regard to the expenditures incidental to the commencement of the business of brick manufacture, which may be of interest to those interested in money getting. The calculation is designed for a yard capable of making 4,000,000 of brick in the season. The estimated expenditures are liberal:

Shed	$ 2,500
Two machines	1,200
Four tempering wheels	800
Leveling ground, planks, etc.	1,000
Twelve horses to run machines and draw carts	2,500
Three carts	120
One hundred molds	400
Trucks	100
Wheelbarrows	100
Harnesses	100
Wheeling planks, and covers	400
Barn for horses	300
Hauling sand and screening (to be done previous to winter)	800
Wood (to be done previous to winter)	1,000
Other expenses to first kiln	5,000
Total	$16,620

Receipts: Sale of first kiln (400,000) at $10 per thousand, $4,000, from which time it would pay current expenses, and a handsome profit. A liberal estimate of expenditures for the season would be $27,000.

Four million bricks at $10 per thousand (a low figure), would be $40,000, which would leave a balance of profit almost equal to the original expenditure. A person who has capital at his command which he desires to turn over two or three times in the next two seasons, will do well to seek an eligible site for a brick-yard in Chicago or its immediate vicinity, make all needful preparations during the cold weather, and be ready to commence business as soon as the season opens.

THE MURDERERS.

Pertect, the Wife-Killer, Going to Prove an Alibi—A Continuance Granted Gregory Peri, the Alleged Double-Murderer.

Andrew J. Pertect, having been abandoned by his attorney, as was stated in THE TRIBUNE of Monday, the Criminal Court Judge, yesterday, appointed Thomas H. Marsh to defend him. Mr. Pertect is a colored man, and it is said of him that he cut the throat of his wife, Martha. An application was made and granted for a continuance, based upon an affidavit of the prisoner, in which he stated his ability to prove, by two witnesses that at the time his wife was slaughtered he was at a place distant from the homicide, No. 411 State street.

—Gregory Peri, indicted for two murders, and the person who attempted to kill a third party, was intended to have been tried yesterday. He disappointed the court and the jury, his counsel, John Mason, Esq., interposing a motion to quash the indictment. The motion of Mr. Mason was, in effect, a challenge to the panel, it being claimed that the venue issued "to the body of Cook County," whereas, by the organic law creating the Recorder's Court, the jury should have been drafted from persons lawfully authorized to serve, resident of the city of Chicago. This point was made under the new constitution extending the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Mason (with whom was VanBuren) holding that the Recorder's Court had been continued and not annihilated. The Court overruled the motion to quash, on the ground that the county would include the city as the greater would include the less, wherefore, under the constitution, the jury being from the county, it was not for him to consider whether they were drafted from one or the other ward within the city. Case continued.

THE FIRE INVESTIGATION.

Continuation of the Examination of Witnesses by the Board of Police.

Testimony of the Man at the Crib and Firemen—How the Gas Reservoirs were Emptied.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, yesterday, resumed their examination, with regard to the causes of the burning of the city. The first witness examined was

CAPTAIN MICHAEL HICKEY.

He did not attribute the conflagration to the drunkenness of the firemen, and believed that only Divine Providence could have stopped it when it reached Monroe street. Though he believed the gas in the works near the Armory did not pass through water, he could testify that something coming from the Gas Works was went to go into the cells of the Armory through the sewers, which smelt most abominably of gas, a nuisance which he had complained of for eight years. With regard to preventing the spread of the fire in its earlier stages, he did not believe it practicable, and the combustible material on both sides of the river was about equal.

JOHN LOLLAND,

keeper of the crib, said the sparks began to fall upon the crib at half-past 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and continued to fall until 3 o'clock on Monday morning. Brands from 2 to 6 inches in length fell upon the crib, and would have burned it had he bestowed upon it the careful attention he had bestowed upon it with pails of water. The brands appeared to be fragments of pine boards, and must have travelled three miles. He could not tell at what hour the Water Works were destroyed, but saw by the cessation of the current in the crib that the pumps had ceased to act. The smell of the smouldering city is painfully plain when the wind is from the west.

GEORGE E. FULLER,

the night telegraph operator, was the next witness. His testimony was precisely the same as the statement made by him to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, and published some days ago. He could give no evidence as to intoxication on the part of the firemen. In answer to a question from Fire Marshal Williams, whether he remembered his (Williams) having stated that the condition of the Court House would render it a good morsel for a wholesale fire, he said he did not.

D. J. SWENEY,

foreman of the steamer Fred. Gund, made some rather interesting statements. Summed up, they were to the following effect: He had been in the department since 1849. He went to the fire at the third alarm at 10:35 o'clock, exactly an hour and five minutes after the first alarm was given. He drove down Tyler street to Jefferson, and thence to Canal street. Finding the church on fire on the inside, he ceased to play upon it, and turned his stream to Batcham's planing mill. The church burned down, but the mill was saved. Meanwhile a column of fire came upon him from the south and drove him away. Then Batcham's mill was burned, and, as he earnestly believed, the fire spread to the South Side from that point. The firemen were not intoxicated, but some of the companies were without officers, and were very slow. The fire could not have been extinguished when it reached the South Side, but its spread could have been prevented. He would have taken up a line along the river and saved Franklin street. This he could have done, as there was no fire in the gas house, nor Farwell's building, nor anywhere on Market street. The only engines he saw on the South Side were the Economy and Winnebago. He admitted that there was no plan of action adopted in fighting the fire, and that when he reached the scene of the West Side conflagration it was pretty well dampened down, and not likely to spread. There was no great amount of wind when he started to the fire, but afterward it blew a hurricane.

This was the most important evidence obtained during the morning session.

The examination was continued at 2 o'clock, the first witness being

JOHN M'MONAGLE,

Foreman of the steamer Long John. On going to the fire, he had received orders from Assistant Marshal Shank to go north of the fire, but had been gradually driven away. On telling Mr. Williams that another fire had started on the South Side, he received orders to go there at once, and going there found the Economy there already. When pumping into the pipes on Monday a line of hose was sent across the river. No inducement was offered to force a stream on the coal pile from the engine—none to him positively. The Chief told Mr. Brady he could have a stream of water on the coal pile for an hour. He let the stream run for an hour longer, and then turned it on to the water mains. He denies having heard of any money being paid to his men for a diversion of the stream. Mr. Sheridan said citizens were complaining that such was the case, but the witness denied it most unqualifiedly. The water was sent across the coal pile on Wednesday. On that morning he had received his orders to get to work at the foot of Washington street to pump into the water mains, and there the line was attached to the coal piles. The horses attached to the Long John were found at Riverside. All his men were with him except Coffin, who did not report until Tuesday morning at the Williams' house. He believed that he had been working with some other company, having been told that his engine was burned. All the rest of his men were with him, and sober since the first alarm. He knew that in all the alleys at the back of the banks and big buildings there were very many frame buildings containing carpenter's shops, engraver's rooms, and so forth. Such was the case with the Oriental Building, and these caught the sparks shed by the loftier buildings.

HENRY ULRICH,

a policeman, stationed at the Armory, was called to give his statement of the turning off of the gas at the works. A frame building opposite the gas works took fire, and a shed of the gas works followed. An officer of the works said "Boys, let the gas out of the big tank before it explodes," but the policeman could not state how it was done. The retort house took fire before the Monroe street building. He had seen the big tank go down pretty rapidly, and the smell of the gas was very strong. As soon as the gas was let go, everything took fire in the neighborhood,—the gas works and the Armory and all the buildings. The Armory burned very rapidly. The fire struck the frame building adjoining the gas works first on the north side of Adams street. As soon as the gas was turned off the fire spread against the wind. He had not heard anything explode except a little powder in the Armory.

John Doyle, engineer of the steamer Jake Rehm, was examined, but his testimony was of no great value.

NICHOLAS DURACH.

Foreman of the Economy, No. 8, was called upon. His testimony was to the effect that a quantity of moss in the Sherman House was on fire, probably used for bedding. He reached the scene of the original conflagration in about eight minutes. One man had offered to go shares with him if he would put out his coal. He was a Jew. The Foreman replied that the city had paid him, and he would not work on shares. Beyond this no offer had been made. When he reached the fire there were four buildings on fire. It was about an hour and a half after he arrived there that he had orders to go ahead of the fire. No one had sent him to the South Side, but he had gone over there on his own responsibility when he saw the fire near the Armory.

JOHN CAMPION,

of the Little Giant, did not know anything of the origin or progress of the fire. His engine was the first there. There were three barns and two houses on fire. Benner ordered him back to the alley. He believed that the fire was put out in one barn, and left it. Benner worked with the pipe for half a minute or less.

MR. PETER T. BURTIS,

Superintendent of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, testified: He was at the gas works during the fire, but did not know where the fire began on the South Side. At that time the coal shed running north from the retort house was on fire, as well as the coal, the roof on the lime house, and original metre room. The windows and doors were on fire. They had on about 200,000 feet of gas. The gas was disposed of before his arrival. The largest gas holder was just at the "coupling point," it being a telescopic holder. It was uncoupling as he arrived. The valve in the rooms were closed, as well as the Monroe street valve. No other valve had been touched. The instructions were, in case of fire, to keep the holders down, which were obeyed, and the gas was being conveyed over to the North Side, and to supply the city. The gas remained in the holder ten days. The fire opened the seams and the gas since leaked out. The holder was got down by opening the valve to the independent main, which conveyed it to the gas works, on Superior street. That gasometer held 300,000 feet. Mr. Burtis, in answer to a question, what he would do if the North Side gasometer was full, said he would not attempt to transfer the gas thither. There was no chance for escape in the top of the gasometer, except from the man-hole. The North Side gasometer could not have been full at that time of night. The water in the tanks did not very often foul; when it did get filled it ran off into the sewer. His brother or the night Superintendent raised the valve and sent the gas to the North Side. Only a small amount could have escaped. After the breaking of service pipes there was no pressure but rather a vacuum in the pipes, and the air mixed with it and caused the explosion. As a proof that no other valves had been opened, the small gas-holder still retained five feet of gas. The lowering of the gas-holder could not have been rapid. None of the holders were full. There was no explosion in the works of the company. There were no means by which the gas could be turned into the sewers, nor the water from the basin at its overflow. The cover of the man-hole was not burned or charred.

The board then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Need of a Public Storehouse for Goods in Bond.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: During the last thirty days, your columns have been filled with a variety of communications upon many subjects, exhibiting a wide diversity of opinion in almost every instance, but in every case disclosing an anxious desire to contribute something to the welfare of our suffering city.

I propose to make a few suggestions in regard to the importation business of Chicago, which, I feel sure, will meet with the hearty approval and support of every citizen who looks not simply to retaining the past pre-eminence of Chicago in the trade and commerce of the Northwest, but is able still to see in Chicago, crippled and in ashes, the germ of a future rival of the great importing cities of the East.

It is generally understood that an effort will be made at the approaching session, by our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to get a large appropriation for the construction of government buildings in Chicago, that the plan is to obtain, by purchase or condemnation, the entire block bounded by Madison, Monroe, Clark, and Dearborn streets, for the erection of such buildings, and, upon that site, with an appropriation of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, to provide accommodation for the government business of a city destined to number millions of people. This is eminently proper, and ought to meet with the approval and hearty support of every member of Congress from the Northwest. But, assuming that the appropriation will be granted, it will still require from three to five years to execute the plan by the actual construction and completion of the buildings. Meantime there is something the Chicago merchants want more than the government wants a marble palace in which to transact its business in Chicago. The Collector of Customs can, if need be, collect ten or twenty millions in duties in his present restricted and inconvenient quarters at Congress Hall, provided the government will furnish proper facilities for the storage of goods in bond. At present there is but one bonded warehouse in Chicago; the rates of storage are high; the insurance is exorbitant; and the situation is inconvenient, necessitating heavy expense for cartage. One of the largest importing houses here—Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., who, it will be recollected, inaugurated the business of transportation in bond from New York a few weeks before the fire—have stopped their importations direct for the reasons above stated, namely; high rates of storage and insurance; and they now await the provision of better facilities for the storage of bonded goods. Last year, their importations reached fifteen hundred cases, which they expect to increase next season to two thousand. Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co. will probably import a like amount.

Now, what these merchants, and all engaged in the importing business in Chicago want is cheap storage and low rates of insurance, in order to compete successfully with the New York merchants for the jobbing trade of the Northwest. The only way to accomplish their object is by the erection here, by the government, at the earliest possible moment, of a Public Storehouse. This storehouse should be large and commodious, centrally located with reference to railway and river transportation, of the most approved fire-proof construction, and should contain all the necessary appointments for the receipt, delivery, handling and storage of imported goods while held in bond; in all respects similar to the public stores in Boston, New York, and Baltimore.

The establishment of such a "store" will at once and forever regulate the rates of storage and insurance for bonded warehouses hereafter to be erected, and enable the Chicago merchant to import and lay down his goods in Chicago as cheaply as the New York importer can do there, with the simple addition of freight from the latter point.

Cincinnati and St. Louis will not fail to ask, and they ought to receive, the same consideration from Congress as sought to be obtained for Chicago by these suggestions; and, by a combination of the interests of the three great importing points of the West, it ought not to fail of speedy accomplishment.

It will be understood by importers, but may not be known to the general reading public, that there is no compulsion about storing goods in a public store. The importer is free to place his importations in any warehouse bonded by the government; but the experience of the government, in all cases where such stores have been erected, is, that they are always full, and consequently self-sustaining.

These suggestions are not intended in any manner to interfere with the plan for erecting large Custom House and Post Office buildings as soon as may be; but I do not hesitate to say that, if either is delayed, it should be the Custom House and Post Office, and not the Public Store. The former will doubtless be a triumph of architecture, an ornament to the city, and a credit to the nation for all time to come; but the latter is an essential and immediate necessity to the convenient transaction of the business of to-day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25. CHARLES H. HAM.

"NATURE AND ART."

The Lecture of Ralph Waldo Emerson on Monday Night—Full Abstract of the Words of the Concord Philosopher.

The lecture of Ralph Waldo Emerson on Monday night, at the Wabash Avenue Baptist Church, was well attended. The building is one of the handsomest religious edifices in the city, and, being itself an artistic model, was fitted for the delivery of a lecture on art. The audience gathered was well-bred, well-dressed, quiet, and coldly-intellectual enough to pass for a select gathering of people in Boston. Through the hush and dimness that preceded the coming of the lecturer, the organ played, first a classic overture upon some grand and noisy theme, then a quiet number suited to religious meditations, and had commenced on one of Strauss' irreverent waltzes, when Mr. Emerson was quietly ushered to the stand. Mild applause greeted his appearance.

The church at once became a place of signs, and, while the brief speech of introduction was being uttered, ladies and gentlemen studied the exterior appearance of the thoughtful New Englander. The Concord philosopher is tall, spare, and verging on three score and ten. But for an ungraceful curve, his nose would be as Grecian as his philosophy is Platonic. His shoes were neatly polished. His clothes were clerical, and without wrinkle. His linen was without spot. The buttons were pearl. His hair was long, white, thin, and combed closely to his head, as in early colonial days. His manner was slightly stiff and awkward, but that of the true gentleman.

The introductory effect ended, the lecturer drew a handkerchief of immaculate whiteness from his pocket, one that he had taken from a carpetbag at the latest moment possible before leaving his hotel, blew his philosophic nose, and, rising quietly, said:

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: In seeing, this morning, the ruins which the late calamity has wrought on your young but huge city, and which have interested the whole civilized world, I have found that, in a few weeks, the prodigious mischief is already hidden by the wonderful speed of recreation; and in a few weeks the traveller, I suppose, will find it hard to understand the ruin that has been wrought. Our New England societies, in Massachusetts and New York, have, within the twelvemonth, been celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims with pride and gratitude in what has grown from small beginnings in that time. But Chicago is not yet forty years old, and has gathered a greater population than Boston in two hundred and forty. (Applause.) And it is easy to see, with the wonderful facilities of your position, and the marvelous energies of your people, that the blow, which would have paralyzed another town, is to yours not so much a disaster as it is a stimulus.

The well-beloved houses, the spacious blocks of trade, the huge railroad depots, the public halls of the city, the noble churches, built with courageous devotion, will be built with equal generosity, and this time with a new wisdom, which will add to their beauty, and, probably, in less time than the loss could be repaired by any other city of mankind. (Loud applause.) And this resurrection will be hailed with joy throughout the world.

It has occurred to me that it would not be a topic quite unsuitable to the times, and out of place, if I should offer to this audience some thoughts on art, a subject which, in a remarkable manner is interesting the great cities of England, France, and America at present to a degree that promises important results.

The speaker then passed naturally to the topic of the evening, introducing his discourse with the unique decree of Florence in the 13th century to Arnolpho on its architects, to prepare, with all due regard to the strength, beauty, and permanence, plans for the rebuilding one of its churches. That cathedral, so ordered and so built, still exists, the wonder and delight of travellers. Every acquisition made in the science of beauty is sweet and beneficial. The facts disclosed by Goethe, Ruskin, Penrose and other writers on art, are joyful possessions which no man can forego, and which are to be ranked close beside the disclosures of natural history. It is fit that man should build good houses. Such an irritable, susceptible beauty-loving creature should not dwell in a hut. His understanding eye and his cunning hand are fitly employed in the construction of Persian terraces, Egyptian temples, and American State Houses and churches. A wise man will prize baths, pictures, well-ventilated houses, gardens of choice flowers, digestible food, clean linen, and thereon will spend money rather than on fine clothes, splendid equipages, and diamonds. Justice can be administered on a hill; God can be worshipped in a barn. Yet it is nevertheless fit that justice be administered in a stately hall, with noble surroundings, and that God be honored in temples whose proportions and decorations harmonize with the works of nature rather than with the sheds of the domestic animals. It is good and honorable not only to sweep the floor, but to hang pictures on the walls. Man is to be dressed in arts, picture galleries, sculptures, all the beauties of architecture, as well as in body garments. Pericles, Phito, and Shakspeare will not appoint us meetings in a hovel. Position is absolutely necessary to the perfection of beauty. The Greeks established their sacred games, they said, to chase sadness from life, and, by coveted prizes assigned to every form beauty diligently essayed its culture.

Taste is the love of beauty; art is the description of beauty. The first is universal in man, the last is rare. The first delights in color and form, and is the prophecy of all the perfection of art that follows. Witness the eagerness with which a new picture, statue, or anything new in the domain of beauty is sought after. Other nations have keener perceptions of beauty than we. As a nation we stand in little danger of any excess of imported art. We should be content to be scholars in any arts in which others excel. Those who have not art have taste, which will ripen into productive power. Taste is the perception of beauty; it is passive art. Add to this intellectual irritability, double the tastes of life, and this perception passes at once into power. The passive becomes the positive—tastes becomes creative power. Arrived at this state, we shall be able to produce all that we desire.

Wherever this intention of nature is perceived, set to work to carry it out. The savage contrives a raft of rough logs. This becomes a boat. Then several boats are fastened together, and the result is a bridge, which will, by and by, be of stone. The girls love of flowers in the house leads at last to botanic gardens and the Central Park.

It is impossible to speak of art without rushing to the Greeks. Their veracity, the realism of their dealing with nature, the temperance and scope of their art, the ease with which they obtained their results were to be unceasingly admired and praised. Their temperance, simplicity; their adherence to the bony fabric is to be seen in every statue, in every form. It is a sort of flowering of geometry, as the cube is a power of the square—the circle a power of the right-angled triangle. Canova was astonished by them, and happy in finding them real, and fresh; nothing academical about them. The great masters of Italy only copied the older masters of Greece.

When Lord Elgin brought his famous marbles, those marvelous works of art, to England, Sir Robert Peel wanted to know what all this ado meant about them, as the first true works of art ever seen. He was shown two figures in the same attitude, except that one of them had the foot turned out. The change of position caused the workings of all the muscles to be different. In all previous sculptures these workings had been conventional. A modern artist would have made them exactly alike, and yet the single change altered the outline of every muscle.

The Parthenon is the model of all our modern architecture. Of this splendid specimen of architectural skill the *Maison Carre* is a Roman copy. The Church of Madeleine, at Paris, is built on the plan of the *Maison Carre*. After the last-mentioned building was finished it was noticed that the roof began to sag. An architect was called in. It was found that everything was aplomb. No sinking was discovered at any point. It was only a deceptive appearance in the outlines, resulting from the way in which the church had been built. How had this difficulty been managed in the Parthenon. A society of *Dilettanti* determined to examine into the matter. Mr. Penrose was sent with proper instruments to take the measurements. By the measurement of what was standing of the fragments, he discovered that, except the sub-base under ground, there was no straight line in the building; but the roof was a curve, which, completed, would have required a circle seven miles in diameter. The builders had allowed for the defect in the human eye by bending the curve a little upward.

Goethe observed that the horses on the Palace of St. Marks, in Venice, attributed to Sisyphus, are clumsy when viewed on a level with the eye, but perfect when seen from below. The arrangement of lines in ancient temples is admirable. The Greeks, in all their works of art, showed a perpetual common sense. (The lecturer here gave a vivid description of the raising in the time of Pope Sixtus V., formerly Cardinal Montalto, of an Egyptian obelisk brought to Rome in the time of Caligula.)

The works of the Greeks and Egyptians have been studied in all ages. Mr. Hayes, of Edinburgh, employed the knowledge thus gained in the erection of Abbotsford. All minute details were observed by the ancients with the greatest care. The peculiar charm of the Etruscan vases was long unknown, but it was at last found to consist in the fact that there was a general correspondence in the curves of every pattern of the vessel. Horatio Greenough noticed this in the procession of horsemen in which each horse is fixed, all the horses give one peculiar figure, supplying what is wanting in the next, until you have seen the horse put through all his action. The ancient sculptors always preserved a certain self-poise in their figures. Mars is never represented angry; Bacchus is never represented drunk. Even Laocoon, entwined by serpents, is made to seem calm and graceful.

The housekeeper would say that if a person were to be continually noting the light, the size, the color, there would be no end. But the architect finds himself helped on when once connected in all this myriad detail. Art loves chance, and chance loves art. Chance is a prolific inventor. Gourmands say that the Bourgaleme (?) pear is perfect only ten minutes. Nature is in perfection but one moment. In this moment the artist must withdraw the object from time, and transmit it to eternity.

The lecturer read a brief extract from Schelling, commenting briefly thereon. Art rests on a foundation of the necessary and useful. The plumage of the bird and the bright colors of insects have a reason in the condition of the animal. The powers of every animal are predicted in the skeleton, and beauty is inseparable from the original use and design. Everyone has noted the beauty of the harp shell. But every minor string of the harp was honestly gained. Necessity is another suggesting cause of art. The first ship was a raft of logs. Then the sides rose into the scow. Then came the natural thought of protecting it from the weather; then the sharpening of the bows and the adding of the keel, and, finally, the perfect vessel moved by steam. The architect deals with strict conditions. The durable stone has a beauty not possessed by that which is soft and friable.

Swedenborg said that the organic form resembles the end inscribed on it. The wings indicate the character of the bird. There should be no building which does not tell its use in its design. Houses are built too often in this country in the fashion of pagan temples. People erect buildings for selling goods in the Gothic form, like a church. Nothing in art will atone for the lack of manual labor. In nature there is always a rigid economy of material, but no economy of workmanship. There is the most lavish amount of effect, but the smallest saving of materials. The whole theory of nature is the removing of matter in design inessential to strength and adaptability. The artist meets with constant surprises, like children who discovered that sand assumed beautiful shapes in accord with harmonious sounds, but fell into shapeless piles when discords were played.

Aristotle said that ship-building was all the ship but the wood. It is an intelligent imitation of nature. It is true that the design is all. A grand design is better than any skill in execution. It is the controlling thought of every good work. The nature and purpose shines through the work to the most minute details. That was a true saying of Swedenborg's: "The organic form resembles the end inscribed on it." An excess of finishing always indicates the decline of art. Greatness in art is not in size but in proportions. A gigantic figure may look mean, while a diminutive figure may be great and godlike.

Mr. Emerson closed his lecture with a poem from Sterling, entitled "Daedalus."

THE Y. M. C. A.

The Association Fully Reorganized—Acknowledgment of Money and Supplies—The New Free Library—Noon Prayer-Meeting—Lecture Course.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been among the first to reorganize after the fire. The indomitable energy of such men as Farwell, Moody, Whittle, Jacobs, and Cheney, at once impelled them to the front of the relief work; and they have been actively engaged in special relief ever since the fire, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Peoria and Jackson streets. On Saturday, the 18th, they acknowledged the receipt of $11,767.67, and 671 boxes and barrels of clothing to that date.

Their new free library and reading rooms, No. 28 West Randolph street, will be opened to the public on Saturday next, at noon. The noon prayer meeting will meet there on that day, and will continue to assemble in these rooms, which are situated in the very focus of business. Mr. J. W. Goodspeed, the publisher of Dr. Goodspeed's History of the Great Fire, has generously donated, from the profits of that book, a beautiful Burdett organ, worth over two hundred dollars, for the noon meeting. Messrs. Scribners' generous proposal to all American publishers to donate complete sets of their publications for the Y. M. C. A. Free Library has been accepted, and the agent of the association is now in the East shipping the books.

The lecture course, begun by Anna Dickinson, and comprising the names of Holland, John B. Gough, etc., is an assured success.

All the religious meetings of the association have been resumed. The strangers' meeting on Monday evening has been full and deeply interesting. The Yokefellows' meeting, on Saturday evening, has been deeply interesting. Letters of inquiry after missing friends are daily received by the Y. M. C. A. and put into the hands of the Yokefellows, who find the party, if he is in the city, and report to his anxious friends. The sufferers' meeting in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, every Sabbath evening, has been fully attended, and greatly blessed to all present. It will be continued during the winter.

The mission school work of the Y. M. C. A. will be prosecuted with energy during the winter. Their Sabbath School tabernacle, at the barrack grounds, on Harrison street, will be opened on Sabbath afternoon, and the work on Moody's tabernacle will go on without interruption. The publication of the December number of *Everybody's Paper* is going on, and on Saturday 100,000 copies will appear, and will be sent to the subscribers. In a word, all the work of the Young Men's Christian Association is again in full operation; and, by God's blessing, will continue and extend its useful influences.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Tuesday, November 28.

CITY PROPERTY.

Halsted st, 96 ft s of Adams st, w f, 24x72 ft, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $8,000.

West Adams st, 96 ft w of Honore st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $2,125.

North Grove st, between Orchard and Larrabee sts, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 3, 1870; consideration, $1,000.

Temple st, between Chicago av and First st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 16; consideration, $800.

Coventry st, north of Wabansia av, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $600.

Canal st, between Stewart av and Todd st, s f, 148x231 ft to river, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $30,000.

West Jackson st, 40 ft w of Desplaines st, north 25x82 1-2 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $3,500.

Washington st, n w corner of Wabash av, s f, 25x160 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $40,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 20 and 30 in Hubbard's Block 3 of Clough & Barney's Lots 34, and 35, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 28; consideration, $560.

25 ft s and adjoining w 41 9-10 ft of Lot 9 in Block 3 of Assessor's Lots 17 to 21, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 28; consideration, $800.

Lots 8 to 11 in Block 40, Town of Hyde Park, dated Sept. 28; consideration, $3,200.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

W 1-2 of s e 1-4 Sec. 20, 39, 13, dated April 25; consideration, $44,800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

England is excited on the subject of her favorite bivalve, oysters. The price charged for good ones is five times as great per bushel in 1871 as it was in 1861. The beds have been dredged to death, and cannot restock themselves.

—While putting a prisoner into a bath at the Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison, a few days ago, the officers found a leather belt around his waist, filled with sharp-pointed steel nails, which penetrated his flesh an eighth of an inch, and had lacerated his sides and back. He offered no explanation of this freak, but it is supposed that he was doing penance, as he pretends to be very devout.

—It is proposed to have an iron steamboat built for use in Boston harbor, to aid in extinguishing fires among the shipping, on the wharves, or in streets near the water.

—Hats of the kind just now worn by ladies are said to be reproductions of the styles worn for the last hundred years by the women of the Swiss cantons.

—It is considered a neat thing for young gentlemen to have their overcoats made with a pocket in one side lined with flannel or fur, in which a lady may slip her hand when walking of a cold winter's evening.

—One of the most successful lawyers in Sacramento is blind.

—A Terre Haute physician advocates the use of soft instead of hard water as a beverage, claiming that the lime with which the latter is impregnated, causes premature gray hair and baldness.

—Small change is so scarce in Paris that the workmen and employers in the city and suburbs now use fractional currency, made by the heads of the workshops, and redeemed when they amount, all together, to such sums as can be repaid by the paper money now issued.

—The peace footing of the German Confederation's army for the present year will be 401,000 men.

—The ex-imperial box at the Grand Opera in Paris is vacant this season. No one will rent it.

—The British *Medical Journal* says that cundurango has been tried at two of the great London hospitals, from bark furnished by the government, and that all hope of its being a cure for cancer must be dismissed. It has no effect either on the general system or upon the cancerous formation.

—Last year 32,000, in round numbers, of indictable offences, known to the police, were committed in England and Wales. There were 181 murders, 52 attempts to murder, and 219 acts of manslaughter.

—From recent statistics it appears that the German "hells" give the budget about $4,000,000; Homburg, Baden-Baden, and Wiesbaden alone figuring for $3,600,000.

—Mr. Gladstone stated the other day that $100,000,000 was annually expended in the United Kingdom on strong drink. Taking the population at 30,000,000, each individual spends nearly ...

—As the mail stage from Rockland to Belfast (Me.) was passing through Rockport, recently, a large hog that was in the road rushed at the team, caught the leader's hind leg in his mouth and bit it severely, tearing the flesh and tendons in such a manner as to spoil the horse. The stage people intend to make a claim upon the owner of the hog for the value of the horse.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

N. MATSON & CO.

WATCHES,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED WARE,
JEWELRY, &C.

We have a full assortment in both WHOLESALE and RETAIL Departments

N. MATSON & CO.,
481 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
G. T. Belding & Co.,
NOW
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.
Have a full and complete stock of
FINE CLOTHING,
Piece Goods,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
45 & 47 West Madison-st.,
AND
376 STATE STREET.

CLOTHING,
AT
205 West Madison-st.
A full line just opened, of Men's, Youths' and Children's. PRICES ARE THE LOWEST AT
WALKER'S, 205 West Madison-st.

RESTAURANT.

Thanksgiving Day.
ON THE ABOVE DAY
A SPECIAL BILL OF FARE
WILL BE PROVIDED AT
THE OLD ORIGINAL
25 CENT
CALIFORNIA
DINING & COFFEE ROOMS,
53 South Canal-st.

STOVES.

FEARLESS
Cooking Stove, for Coal or Wood, with or without low Reservoir.
BRILLIANT
Base-Burner, for small rooms, large stores or heating two floors.
CHEAP COOK AND PARLOR STOVES
in great variety, which we offer to the trade at low prices.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,
30 & 32 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

STOVES, RANGES,
STOVES, RANGES,
STOVES, RANGES,
AND
Housekeeping Goods
DALTON'S
Corner Wabash-av. & Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
New Red Brick.
E. A. CUMMINGS,
379 Wabash-av.

PRESS FOR SALE.
One half-medium Gordon Printing Press, by READE, BREWSTER & CO., 47 and 49 South Jefferson-st.

LUMBER.
IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS. We are prepared to furnish heavy joist and timber of all lengths and sizes, at current prices, on short notice. We have on hand a full assortment of Canada boards, flooring, siding, &c. B. A. LOVELAND & CO., Corner of Grove and Twenty-second-sts., Chicago.

IRON
BEDSTEADS!
at the factory, corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

UNDERWEAR.
B. C. ROGERS & CO.
334 WEST MADISON-ST.,
DEALERS IN
Men's Furnishing Goods.
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS.
We have just received a full line of CHEVIOT SHIRTS, Shirtings, Underwear, Hosiery, Neck Wear, and a splendid assortment of Gloves at their lowest prices. B. C. ROGERS & CO.
334 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

There is reason to think that the plethora of unemployed money in the banks of this city is steadily increasing. We know of several banks that would be glad to increase their loans $300,000 or $1,000,000 each if they could get the right kind of 30-day paper with satisfactory collaterals, and it is not improbable that in the aggregate the banks would increase their loans $3,000,000 or more, on such security. Probably ... have been ... of insurance claims ... a very considerable ... paid within the last three weeks ... has gone temporarily into the banks. ... together with the new capital brought here ... of the banks greater than they made the ... At least $10,000,000 more will ... be paid before the end of December, and, though this increase of deposits cannot of course be regarded as permanent, it will probably keep money easy all winter. Some of the banks of St. Louis and other cities are now getting accommodation here for 30 days on their own paper at 7 per cent per annum. The banks here have in most cases wisely refused to lend to the packers and other private individuals of other cities who have applied here for loans, because, as has been mentioned before, the banks of this city deem it necessary to "run strong" this winter, but there seems no reason why they could not safely increase their loans to banks of other cities when they cannot find satisfactory employment for the money here.

Exchange continues abundant at 50c per $1000 discount, for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The New York *Commercial* refers to the important influence exercised upon the New York money market by the Canadian bankers, and refers particularly to the Bank of Montreal, as follows: "Paid up capital, 6 millions, circulation 3 1-3 millions, deposits (government and private, on demand and for stated times), 19 3-4 millions; and, on the asset side of the account, discounts of 16 1-8 millions, and balances outside of Canada, 23 4 millions While, therefore, the Bank of Montreal reports but one-fifth of the total discounts, it has two-thirds of the balances abroad."

The *Commercial* also intimates that the accumulation of the Canadian balances contributed, together with Mr. Boutwell's course, to produce the plethora which oppressed the New York market for months, and contributed to bring money up to 15 per cent in Montreal.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "We have the authority of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ... lease of the Fort Wayne, for saying that the new ... additional property put into the works of the leased company, consisting of additional roadway, locomotives and other rolling ... the increased capital is no ... which the Pennsylvania ... the credit of the old stock, on which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is pledged for the payment ...

THE PURCHASE OF INSURANCE CLAIMS AS OFFSETS.

The question of how much the insolvent insurance companies will pay on their losses depends, of course, very largely upon how much of their assets, in the shape of loans, will be absorbed by offsets for losses on policies held by the parties who owe the companies for these loans.

There seems to be no reason for doubt that the debtors of the companies may legally set off the amount of their claims upon the companies for losses against an equal amount of indebtedness to the company, except indebtedness for unpaid stock. Offsets of this kind are explicitly provided for in the National Bankrupt law, and decisions have been made in various State courts in accordance with it. A number of cases are cited in the "Digest of Fire Insurance Decisions," showing the ruling of the courts on this point, one of which will be sufficient as an example: In the case of Receivers of the Globe Insurance company, (3d Edwards New York, Chancery, 625, 1836), "the Company loaned money on a bond and mortgage, and at the same time insured the building subject to the mortgage. In the great fire in New York, the building was destroyed and the company rendered insolvent. *Held*, that the assured might set off the amount of his loss under the policy against the bond and mortgage."

But the liability of a stockholder to the company cannot be offset by individual claims of the stockholder against the company. The liability of the stockholder is, in fact, not to the company, but to the policy-holders. The Directors, officers, and *stockholders* are, in fact, Trustees for the policy-holders, and their indebtedness to the company, no matter of what kind, whether for borrowed money or for unpaid stock, is a part of the *trust fund*, which they hold for the policy-holders, and which they cannot legally misappropriate for their own benefit to the detriment of the claims of the policy-holders. Referring again to the *Digest of Fire Insurance Decisions*, we quote the case of Long vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Company (6 Penn St. 421): "Where A was liable to the company for unpaid instalments on his stock notes or shares, and the company became insolvent, and A purchased from a stranger, an unpaid balance due on a policy of insurance by the company, it was *held*, that he could not set off any more of such claim against the company than the pro rata dividend of the assets of the company upon the face of the policy."

These decisions seem to establish the rule that stockholders in insurance companies are excluded from all the privilege of offsets by reason of their position as fiduciary agents of the policy-holders. It may be a question as to whether the stockholder would have the privilege of setting off his claim for loss under a policy of the company issued to himself, and against any indebtedness other than for unpaid stock. But the two decisions cited above will show that the expectations of those stockholders who are now buying up claims of the insolvent companies with the expectation of thus paying up their debts to the policy-holders for money borrowed from the companies and for unpaid stock, will be disappointed.

There is, however, still another aspect to the purchase of claims by stockholders. If the stockholders buy up *all* the claims against the company, the company becomes solvent, and the Directors may *then* legally agree with the stockholders that the latter may pay up their unpaid stock with claims at par. Let us see how this would work in the case of the Republic. The company is now paying 25 cents on the dollar of all adjusted claims, and issuing certificates of indebtedness for the remaining 75 per cent. The adjusted claims on the company are now selling in the market for 40 cents. The purchaser presents these to the company and gets 25 cents on the dollar, which makes the certificate of indebtedness cost him 60 per cent of its par value. The company will probably owe $2,500,000 of claims after the 25 per cent is paid out of its present available assets. If the stockholders should buy up $2,500,000 of these certificates of indebtedness at 60 cents on the dollar, they could pay off their stock notes to the extent of $1,000,000 over the assets now in hand. An additional $500,000 would be a fair capital on which to begin business, so that at a total cost of $2,000,000 (equal to 40 per cent on the unpaid stock), the company could pay all losses and continue business.

The affairs of the Norwich Insurance Company, of Norwich, Conn., have been examined by a number of trustworthy merchants and policy-holders, who pronounce its statement a fair one, and say the policy holders will be paid in full, if the company is not only all that the assets are worth, but that if the company's affairs were put into the hands of a Receiver or in bankruptcy its assets would not pay 50 cents on the dollar of its losses.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	3,325	9,167	143	5,440
Wheat, bu	56,458	60,545	16,930	4,180
Corn, bu	164,950	34,690	127,111	32,071
Oats, bu	23,640	34,136	6,900	15,897
Rye, bu	2,285	4,370	....	....
Barley, bu	26,795	6,245	4,300	700
Grass seed, lbs	76,780	8,720	3,785	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	22,300	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	72,337	157,270	....	86,386
Cured meats, lbs	21,170	19,880	174,185	153,840
Beef, brls	264	37	1,341	113
Pork, brls	1150	182	738	384
Lard, lbs	228,900	....	144,763	196,101
Tallow, lbs	33,540	11,200	119,400	1,200
Butter, lbs	73,650	24,061	3,300	7,680
Dressed Hogs, No.	189	157	....	107
Live hogs, No.	6,648	3,977	3,492	393
Cattle, No.	562	1,700	683	2,295
Hides, lbs	124,352	230,147	48,388	106,193
Highwines, brls	297	68	....	62
Wool, lbs	....	....	15,094	33,134	16,939
Potatoes, bu	2,362	1,234	....	....
Lumber, m	2,588	1,790	....	....
Shingles, m	3,388	2,288	738	3,851
Lath, m	2,360	1,030	1,079	1,657
Salt, brls	450	750	30	177
	....	....	733	1,684

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: ... bu wheat, 1,274 bu corn, 1,315 bu oats, 348 bu ...

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 99 cars wheat, 377 cars corn, 34 cars oats, 6 cars rye, 22 cars barley. Total, 511 cars, or 192,000 bu.

Messrs. C. E. Culver, J. S. Rumsey, A. M. Wright, Murry Nelson, and Warren Norton were yesterday appointed by the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade as members of the National Board of Trade during the ensuing year.

The Board of Trade was fully attended to-day, and there was a little more animation in the leading markets. Breadstuffs tended downward, and provisions were firmer. The shipping movement was fair, though the season of navigation is about over. The subjoined statement of grain in store shows that the stock of corn decreased last week about 70,000 bu, and wheat and oats increased about the same amount each. We begin the winter with light stocks—only about 2,800,000 bu of all kinds of grain, which is a decrease of two and a quarter million bu since the fire, to say nothing of the large quantities of burned grain then moved out. The shipment of grain has been unusually large this year from all the lake ports, as shown by the following statement of the comparative movement, including receipts, at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland, from August 1 to November 18, inclusive, for four years, viz.:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	2,549,279	2,180,580	2,228,281	2,582,456
Wheat, bu	26,456,...	23,701,...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	7,414,916	13,909,...	22,067,...
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,061,...	4,067,078
Rye, bu	1,760,707	[illegible]	907,493	1,691,093
Total	61,092,319	48,866,918	[illegible]	59,872,...

Highwines were stronger. Sales were made of 500 brls at 89 1-2c before 'Change, and after 11 o'clock there were free buyers at this figure, with holders asking 90c and 90c.

Lake freights were very quiet. The only charter reported was one to Erie, at 10 1-2c for corn, which will carry out about 30,000 bu.

Provisions were moderately active and firmer, an advance of 10c per 100 lbs in the price of live hogs, made holders of produce firmer in their views, while buyers freely bid yesterday's quotations, but were not willing to concede the advance. Hence there was little agreement. A great many operators are inclined to think that prices have been run down too low, while others say that the product of this season cannot be disposed of at present quotations. The principal inquiry to-day was for pork and lard, on option, and the more deferred deliveries were relatively the strongest. Meats were not much wanted, except green hams for curing. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.00@12.25; do seller December, $12.00@12.25; do seller January, $12.75@12.87 1-2; do seller February, ... do seller March ... Lard, ... 8 1-2c, cash or seller December; do seller January, 8 5-8c; do seller February, 8 3-4c; do seller March, 8 7-8@9c; sweet pickled hams at 8c; green meats at 5 5-8@5 3-4c for shoulders, for rough sides, 5 1-4c for short rib, 5 1-2@5 5-8c for short clear, and 6 1-2@7 1-2c for hams. ... cuts for light; meats in salt 15 to 20 days ... for shoulders; 3 4-8c for short rib, and 6c for short clear—boxed meats 1-4c more than the above prices for loose; mess beef, $8.00@8.25; ... beef, $9.25@10.00; tallow, ... Sales were reported of ... for city packers. Sales were reported of ... brls mess pork at $12.00; 500 brls do seller December and January at $12.50; 1,000 brls do seller ...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

There is reason to think that the plethora of unemployed money in the banks of this city is steadily increasing. We know of several banks that would be glad to increase their loans $500,000 or $1,000,000 each if they could get the right kind of 30-day paper with satisfactory collaterals, and it is not improbable that in the aggregate the banks would increase their loans $3,000,000 or more, on such security. Probably [illegible] have been [illegible] of insurance claims [illegible] a very considerable proportion of which has gone temporarily into the banks. The [illegible] new citizens, has temporarily brought [illegible] of the banks greater than they made [illegible]. At least $10,000,000 more will be paid before the end of December, and, though this increase of deposits cannot of course be regarded as permanent, it will probably keep money easy all winter. Some of the banks of St. Louis and other cities are now getting accommodation here for 30 days on their own paper at 7 per cent per annum. The banks here have in most cases wisely refused to lend to the packers and other private individuals of other cities who have applied here for loans, because, as has been mentioned before, the banks of this city deem it necessary to "run strong" this winter, but there seems no reason why they could not safely increase their loans to banks of other cities when they cannot find satisfactory employment for the money here.

Exchange continues abundant at 50c per $1000 discount, for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The New York *Commercial* refers to the important influence exercised upon the New York money market by the Canadian bankers, and refers particularly to the Bank of Montreal, as follows: "Paid up capital, 6 millions, circulation 3 1-2 millions, deposits (government and private, on demand and for stated times), 19 3-4 millions; and, on the asset side of the account, discounts of 16 1-8 millions, and balances outside of Canada, 9 3-4 millions. While, therefore, the Bank of Montreal reports but one-fifth of the total discounts, it has two-thirds of the balances abroad." The *Commercial* also intimates that the accumulation of the Canadian balances contributed, together with Mr. Boutwell's course, to produce the plethora which oppressed the New York market for months, and contributed to bring money up to 18 per cent in Montreal.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "We have the authority of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the lessee of the Fort Wayne, for saying that the new stock represents additional property put into the works of the leased company, consisting of additional railway, locomotives and other rolling stock, and that this increased capital in no wise interferes with or impairs the credit of the old stock, on which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is pledged for the payment [illegible]

THE PURCHASE OF INSURANCE CLAIMS AS OFFSETS.

The question of how much the insolvent local insurance companies will pay on their losses depends, of course, very largely upon how much of their assets, in the shape of loans, will be absorbed by offsets for losses on policies held by the parties who owe the companies for these loans.

There seems to be no reason for doubt that the debtors of the companies may legally set off the amount of their claims upon the companies for losses against an equal amount of indebtedness to the company, except indebtedness for unpaid stock. Offsets of this kind are explicitly provided for in the National Bankrupt law, and decisions have been made in various State courts in accordance with it. A number of cases are cited in the "Digest of Fire Insurance Decisions," showing the ruling of the courts on this point, one of which will be sufficient as an example: In the case of Receivers of the Globe Insurance company, (3d Edwards New York, Chancery, 625, 1851,) "the Company loaned money on a bond and mortgage, and at the same time insured the building subject to the mortgage. In the great fire in New York, the building was destroyed and the company rendered insolvent. *Held*, that the assured might set off the amount of his loss under the policy against the bond and mortgage."

But the liability of a stockholder to the company cannot be offset by individual claims of the stockholder against the company. The liability of the stockholder is, in fact, not to the company, but to the policy-holders. The Directors, officers, and *stockholders* are, in fact, Trustees for the policy-holders, and their indebtedness to the company, no matter of what kind, whether for borrowed money or for unpaid stock, is a part of the *trust fund*, which they hold for the policy-holders, and which they cannot legally misappropriate for their own benefit to the detriment of the claims of the policy-holders. Refering again to the *Digest of Fire Insurance Decisions*, we quote the case of Long vs. Pennsylvania Insurance Company (6 Penn St. 421): "Where A was liable to the company for unpaid instalments on his stock notes or shares, and the company became insolvent, and A purchased from a stranger, an unpaid balance due on a policy of insurance by the company, it was *held*, that he could not set off any more of such claim against the company than the *pro rata* dividend of the assets of the company upon the total amount of its losses."

These decisions seem to establish the rule that stockholders in insurance companies are excluded from all the privilege of offsets by reason of their position as fiduciary agents of the policy-holders. It may be a question as to whether the stockholder would have the privilege of setting off his claim for loss under a policy of the company issued to himself, and against any indebtedness for unpaid stock. But the two decisions cited above will show that the expectations of those stockholders who are now buying up claims of the insolvent companies with the expectation of thus paying up their debts to the policy-holders for money borrowed from the companies and for unpaid stock, will be disappointed.

There is, however, still another aspect to the purchase of claims by stockholders. If the stockholders buy up *all* the claims against the company, the company becomes solvent, and the Directors may *then* legally agree with the stockholders that the latter may pay up their unpaid stock with claims at par. Let us see how this would work in the case of the Republic. The company is now paying 25 cents on the dollar of all adjusted claims, and issuing certificates of indebtedness for the remaining 75 per cent. The adjusted claims on the company are now selling in the market for 70 cents. The purchaser presents these to the company and gets 25 cents back. This makes the certificate of indebtedness cost him 60 per cent of its par value. The company will probably owe $2,500,000 of claims after the 25 per cent is paid out of its present available assets. If the stockholders should buy up $2,500,000 of these certificates at 60 cents on the dollar, they could pay off all the losses at a cost of $1,500,000 over the assets now in hand. An additional $500,000 would be a fair capital on which to begin business, so that at a total cost of $2,000,000 (equal to 40 per cent on the unpaid stock), the company could pay all losses and continue business.

The affairs of the Norwich Insurance Company, of Norwich, Conn., have been examined by a number of trustworthy merchants and policy-holders, who pronounce its statement a fair one, and say they believe the 25 per cent offered by the company is all that the assets are worth, but that if the company's affairs were settled by a Receiver or in bankruptcy its assets would not pay 20 cents on the dollar of its losses.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts 1871	Receipts 1870	Shipments 1871	Shipments 1870
Flour, brls	3,326	9,167	742	3,330
Wheat, bu	36,450	69,545	16,850	4,160
Corn, bu	164,866	94,698	137,311	32,671
Oats, bu	95,890	34,126	6,900	15,897
Rye, bu	2,296	4,116	400	
Barley, bu	20,795	6,343	4,300	700
Grass seed, lbs	75,798	8,720	3,785	
Flax seed, lbs		22,500		
Broom corn, lbs	72,807	137,970		66,380
Cured meats, lbs	21,170	16,880	174,105	163,850
Beef, brls	265	37	1,941	113
Pork, brls	1130	182	736	384
Lard, lbs	228,800		144,763	106,103
Tallow, lbs	32,540	11,200	119,650	1,200
Butter, lbs	73,650	24,971	5,300	7,680
Dressed Hogs, No	189	157		157
Live hogs, No	6,648	2,977	5,402	382
Cattle, No	562	1,790	562	1,022
Hides, lbs	124,832	230,147	43,380	106,195
Highwines, brls	297	240	65	50
Wool, lbs		15,204	33,134	11,050
Potatoes, bu	2,952	1,238		383
Lumber, m	5,384	2,288	738	2,351
Shingles, m	2,360	1,050	1,079	1,537
Lath, m	450	750	20	177
Salt, brls			733	1,684

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: [illegible] bu wheat, 1,374 bu corn, 1,315 bu oats, 343 bu [illegible].

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 69 cars wheat, 377 cars corn, 34 cars oats, 6 cars rye, 22 cars barley. Total, 511 cars, or 192,000 bu.

Messrs. C. E. Culver, J. S. Rumsey, A. M. Wright, Murry Nelson, and Warren Norton were yesterday appointed by the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade as members of the National Board of Trade during the ensuing year.

The Board of Trade was fully attended to-day, and there was a little more animation in the leading markets. Breadstuffs tended downward, and provisions were firmer. The shipping movement was fair, though the season of navigation is about over. The subjoined statement of grain in store shows that the stock of corn decreased last week about 70,000 bu, and wheat and oats only increased about the same amount each. We begin the winter with light stocks—only about 2,800,000 bu of all kinds of grain, which is a decrease of two and a quarter million bu since the fire, to say nothing of the large quantities of burned grain then stored out. The shipment of grain has been unusually large this year from all the lake ports, as shown by the following statement of the comparative movement, including receipts, at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland, from August 1 to November 18, inclusive, for four years, viz.:

	1871	1870	1869	1868
Flour, brls	[illegible]	2,190,550	2,028,213	2,382,856
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	23,701,598	25,036,444	22,467,209
Corn, bu	[illegible]	7,714,918	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	1,703,707	[illegible]	907,450	1,621,890
Total	[illegible]	45,369,518	[illegible]	[illegible]

Highwines were stronger. Sales were made of 500 brls at 88 1-2c before 'Change, and after 11 o'clock there were free buyers at that figure, with holders asking 89c and 90c.

Lake freights were very quiet. The only charter reported was one to Erie, at 10 1-2c for corn, which will carry out about 20,000 bu.

Provisions were moderately active and firmer. An advance of 10c per 100 lbs in the price of live hogs made holders of produce firmer in their views, while buyers freely bid yesterday's quotations, but were not willing to concede the advance. Hence there was little agreement. A great many operators are inclined to think that prices have been run down too low, while others say that the product of this season cannot be disposed of at present quotations. The principal inquiry to-day was for pork and lard, on options, and the more deferred deliveries were relatively the strongest. Meats were not much wanted, except green hams for curing. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.25@12.30; do seller December, $12.50@12.55; do seller January, $12.75@12.87 1-2; do seller February, [illegible]; do seller March, $13.25; lard at 8 1-2c, cash or seller December; do seller January, 8 5-8c; do seller February, 8 3-4c; do seller March, 8 7-8@9c; sweet pickled hams at 8c [illegible]; green meats at 3 5-8@3 3-4c for shoulders, [illegible] for rough sides, 5 1-4c for short rib, 5 1-2@5 5-8c for short clear, and 6 1-2@7 1-4c for hams—the outside for light; meats in salt 15 to 20 days 4c for shoulders; 5 3-4c for short rib, and 6c for short clear—boxed meats 1-4c more than the above prices for loose; mess beef, $8.00@8.25; [illegible] mess beef, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $20.00@21.50; tallow, 8 1-4@8 3-4c for city packers. Sales were reported of [illegible] brls mess pork at $12.50; 500 brls do seller December and January at $12.50; 1,000 brls do seller January at $12.87 1-2; 1,000 brls do at $12.80; 500 brls do at $12.75; 500 brls do at $12.70; 3,500 brls do seller March at $13.20; 500 brls do at $13.15; 250 tcs lard at 8 1-2c; 350 tcs do (part country) at 8 3-8c; 500 tcs do seller December at $8.60; 250 tcs do at $8.40; 100 tcs do at 8 1-2c; 750 tcs do seller February (last evening) at 8 3-4c; 20,000 lbs green shoulders, at 3 3-4c; 40,000 lbs do at 3 5-8c; 100,000 lbs shoulders in salt 20 days at 4c, seller December; 40,000 lbs and 2,500 pcs green hams at 7 1-4c; 20,000 lbs do at 7c; 5,000 pcs do at [illegible]; 200 boxes Cumberlands (country) seller December at 5c; 40,000 lbs green [illegible] at 5 1-4c; 60,000 lbs green short clear at 5 [illegible]; 200 boxes do (cured) seller December at 6 1-2c; 200 brls city tallow at 8 3-4c; 100 brls do at 8 1-4c; 50 tcs yellow grease at 6c.

Dressed hogs were quiet and unchanged. Sales were made of 32 head, mixed weight, at $4.50.

Hops sold to-day at 52c for new, and 10c for the crop of 1869.

Flour was quiet and unchanged, the demand being confined to a few lots for the Southern trade. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras (Level Best) at $8.50; 75 brls do (Nashville Eagle) at $7.75; 150 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Oriental) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.00; 75 brls do at $5.60; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 50 brls do at 4.75; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $7.50. Total, 1,500 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00 on track.

Wheat is irregular, averaging a trifle better than yesterday. The market opened very dull and quite weak, with numerous sellers and few buyers, principally owing to a report that Liverpool and New York were lower. But later the New York market changed its tone, and then one or two operators here bid up till 1-2c advance was reached; the market then ruled fitful to the close, with few transactions, but a great deal of talk. There was no shipping demand of consequence, and the inquiry for options was rather light, especially for near delivery; most of the November trades seemed to have been settled. Seller December opened at $1.18, fell off 1-2c, and improved to $1.18 1-4 at the close. Seller last half do sold at $1.18 1-2@1.20 3-8, and seller January at $1.19 3-4@1.20 1-2, all closing at the outside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.18; nothing doing in regular. The other grades were very quiet. Cash sales were reported of [illegible] bu No. 1 spring at $1.21; 2,800 bu do at $1.22; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18 1-4; 20,000 bu do at $1.17 3-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.17 5-8; 26,000 bu do at $1.17 1-2; 3,200 bu do at $1.17 3-8; 7,600 bu do at $1.17 1-4; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.05. Total, 75,000 bu.

Corn was rather less active, and again lower, owing to large receipts, and little demand. The shipping orders were fair for the season, but speculative buyers took hold very sparingly till the latter part of the session, when there was a better demand at the reduced prices, especially for January options. Cash No. 2 corn opened at 40 1-2c, fell to 40c, and improved to 40 1-2c—closing steady at 40 3-8c. Seller December sold at 40@40 3-8c; seller January at 40 1-2@41c; and seller May at 45 1-4@45 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu No. 2 at 40 1-2c; 13,000 bu do at 40 3-8c; 80,000 bu do at 40 1-4c; 30,000 bu do at 40c; 25,000 bu do at 40 1-8c; 5,000 bu yellow at 42c; 3,400 bu rejected at 39 1-4c; 6,000 bu do at 39c; 1,200 bu do at 38 3-4c; 1,600 bu do at 38 1-2c; 18,000 bu ears, seller the year, at 43c, delivered at the Stock Yards. Total, 191,800 bu.

Oats were dull and again easier, the decline averaging 1-4c, probably in sympathy with corn. There was no inquiry for shipment, and but few lots wanted on options. Cash lots sold at 30 3-4@31c; seller December at 31@31 1-4c, and seller January at 31 3-4@32c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were: 10,800 bu at 31c; 1,800 bu at 30 7-8c; 14,400 bu at 30 3-4c; 600 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 27,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at 61c for regular, and 61 1-2c for fresh receipts. Rejected was nominal at 55c. Sales were: 2,400 bu No. 2 at 61 1-2c; 5,000 bu do at 61c.

Barley was dull and easier, but closed firm, with 55 1-2c bid for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 55 1-2c; 1,300 bu No. 3 do at 45c; 4,000 bu do at 44c; 5,000 bu by sample at 55c. Total, 12,600 bu.

The following were the amounts of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 25, 1871	Nov. 18, 1871	Nov. 26, 1870
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	1,998	1,398	
No. 2 amber	997	997	
No. 1 red	383	383	
No. 2 red	5,753	5,753	1,734
No. 3 winter	7,364	7,633	63
Rejected winter			860
No grade winter	698	698	
No. 1 spring	34,327	32,690	152,896
No. 2 spring	694,213	618,074	[illegible]
No. 3 spring	35,299	46,094	60,402
No. 2 hard spring	34,192	27,847	
Rejected spring	21,107	22,094	19,551
No grade spring	439	1,353	991
Total wheat	836,679	764,948	1,195,196
CORN.			
White		307	1,890
Yellow	36,854	30,686	
No. 1	15,021	46,070	2,482
No. 2	569,116	561,439	192,467
Rejected	107,317	183,145	44,980
No. 2 kiln dried	2,704	2,765	
Rejected do	3,072	120	
No grade	2,089	1,452	45,613
Total corn	799,137	835,124	[illegible]
OATS.			
No. 1	11,433	11,613	3,911
No. 2	331,828	291,960	263,634
Rejected	56,477	53,902	53,535
No grade	2,519	4,383	
Total oats	422,453	349,844	331,080
RYE.			
No. 1	57,611	58,994	7,306
No. 2	212,126	207,115	33,086
Rejected	9,706	11,735	10,320
Total rye	279,443	277,844	[illegible]
BARLEY.			
No. 2	314,942	309,309	491,786
No. 3	133,389	106,829	
Rejected	20,932	20,025	10,801
No grade			280
Total barley	497,337	441,274	508,243

Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, write as follows: The consumption of animal food is steadily increasing, within the past two years, more apparent in Europe than in America, as is evidenced by the shipments from New York, since 1st January, of 146,861 brls pork, 114,740 brls beef, 71,800,[illegible] lbs bacon, 63,983,400 lbs cheese, and 102,085,000 lbs lard, against 74,294 brls pork, 70,243 brls beef, 24,794,[illegible] lbs bacon, 66,128,[illegible] lbs cheese, and 25,578,300 lbs lard in a corresponding period of last year. To meet this increased export demand, there must be a corresponding increase in the particular description of meats required; and, as the largest proportion of it comes from England and the Continent of Europe, meats must be cured with special reference to their peculiar trades; hence it would seem there ought to be more of "English bacon" and prime mess pork, than of such rough dry-salted meats and mess pork as America and the Gulf Islands require. The Auditors' returns from a few of the Western States show an increase of hogs, 6 months old, on April 1, over last year; in the States not reported, a similar increase is claimed. It is also authenticated that in England and Ireland there is an increase in the number of "pigs" this over last year; but it is known that on the Continent of Europe, more especially in France, Holland, the German States, and Austria, there is a great falling off from their usual supply, whilst in our own country the "kill" of summer hogs has greatly exceeded that of any previous season, so that in the aggregate supply there may be no such increase as greatly to unsettle prices, though in localities (say in the cheap and productive lands of the West, where the raising of hogs and cattle as food has been driven by the more valuable products of the Western States) there may be a material increase, even though this will be irregular, as from the long drought of the summer corn is scarce in some places, not well matured in others, and will necessitate the early marketing of hogs, even though imperfectly fatted, as in many cases is now being done. In our country the weight of hogs cannot come up to that of last year, whilst in Ireland the blight of potatoes, and in England and Ireland the average inferiority of summer crops, including peas and beets—and on the western continent of Europe the devastations of war and the requirements of the armies, including those of a largely impoverished people—will preclude feeding their "pigs" to the average fatted weight; so that, to our mind's eye, heavily fatted hogs, whether at home or abroad, are objects not to be seen this season, save as exceptions, as will, we think, be manifest in the final reports, to be made up in March next. In purchasing, there is little competition at present, but rather an agreement, actual or conceded, to keep prices down, whilst in the more Eastern places the average is higher than at competing Western ones.

B. P. Baker & Co., of New York, write as follows, under date of November 25, 1871:

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe for the week ending last night are as follows:

Total shipments of wheat to Europe, 206,133 bu (230,264 less than last week.) Liverpool, 28,451; London, 14,530; Glasgow, 15,175; Bristol, 7,863; Cork, for orders, 63,904.

Total—Corn, 350,361 bu (68,869 more than last week.) Liverpool, 149,291; Glasgow, 8,183; Bristol, 6,299; Cork, for orders, 170,318; Hamburg, 7,784; Bremen, 8,386.

Total—Flour, 5,481 brls (7,424 less than last week.) Liverpool, 3,500; London, 636; Glasgow, 745; Bristol, 500; Havre, 100.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was more active than usual, but fell off 1-2c, closing with buyers at $1.18 3-4 for December, and $1.20 3-4 bid for January. Corn sold sparingly at 41 1-4c seller January.

Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

BUTTER—The condition of this market remains substantially the same as noted in our last weekly review. The demand for good to choice grades continues fairly active and sufficient to prevent any accumulation of stock, and prices remain firm at 20@25c. Some fancy lots have been taken at an advance on these figures, but sales at over 25c are rare, and do not fairly reflect the market. Shippers are still in the market, but they are not operating extensively at present and a somewhat easier feeling is noted in the market for low grades. The following are the ruling prices: Choice dairy, 23@25c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14@18c; common grades, 10@13c.

BAGGING—There is less activity in the cotton bagging trade, but there is no softening in prices, the buoyant tone of the market for the raw material serving to stiffen prices for the manufactured article. Burlaps and gunnies are meeting with a fair inquiry and are firm. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2@22c; gunnies, 17@20c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Continued activity is noted in the market for all descriptions of building material, and prices remain firm all round. With the exception of lime, which is still scarce, the stocks are generally fair. Stucco, $2.70@3.00; U. S. stucco, casks, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white [illegible]; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay $4.00@5.00 per [illegible].

BEANS—Prices have ruled comparatively steady at $1.50@1.75 for common to medium, and at [illegible] for good to choice. The supply is more liberal.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firmly held; the stocks being light. We quote: Old brush, $160.00@190.00; new, do, $180.00@190.00; and choice hurl, $180.00@200.00.

COOPERAGE—Is firm at the following quotations: $2.00@2.40 for pork brls, and $2.00@2.75 for lard tcs; $2.25@2.35 for beef tcs; $2.00@2.40 for whiskey brls; 55@57 1-2c for flour brls. Staves and headings are quoted at $18.00@20.00 per m for pork, and $25.00@28.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—The cheese trade has ruled a little slack since the date of our last weekly review, but the moderate character of the stock has had the effect to prevent any weakening in prices, which may be quoted steady as follows: New York factory, 15@15 1-2c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western do, 13@14c.

COAL—Continued activity is reported in the demand for this article, and prices are being held with great firmness. The only change during the week was an advance of 50c per ton in Lackawanna and Wilmington, the former now selling at $9.50 and the latter at $9.00. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Wilmington, $9.00.

CIDER—Remains quiet at $5.00@5.50 per brl, with sales chiefly at $5.50@6.00.

EGGS—Have ruled very steady at 27@28c per doz. The supply continues fair, but not in excess of the demand.

FRUITS, DRIED—Trade, though not as active as during the last week and the preceding one, has been fair, and the general market is still characterized by firmness. Raisins have eased off a little, but for all other articles in the list the prices current a week ago have been thoroughly sustained. We quote: Dates, 9 1-2@10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18@20c; figs, box, 20@22c; Turkey prunes, 9@10c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, old, $2.90@3.10; do new, $4.00@4.10; blackberries 16@17c; pitted cherries, 35@40c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2@10 1-2c; currants, 9 1-2@10 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 8 1-2@9 1-2c; do new Western, 10 1-2@11 1-2c.

FISH—An advance of 25c per half brl in trout was the only quotable change noted in prices since the date of our last weekly review. Business is more quiet, and the general feeling is less buoyant in consequence, though no material change in prices is looked for at present. The following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $4.75@5.00; No. 2, $4.25@4.50; trout, $4.25@4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.15; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a steady, fair demand at the following range of prices: Apples on track, $1.25@3.50; from store, $1.50@3.75; Cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $12.50@14 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00@7.50.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues steadily active, and the general market remains firm. There has been a great scarcity of refined sugars, and, under a brisk demand, prices have taken a sharp upward turn, advancing 1-2@3-4c during the week. Raw grades, though in ample supply, have been held more firmly, in sympathy with refined. Syrups are meeting with a better demand and the market seems to be working firmer. Coffees also have advanced a trifle. To-day, owing to an advance in freights, the market was stronger, and nominally higher for all articles in the list. We quote:

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 20@21c; choice do, 21@22c; O. G. Java, 29@32c; Singapore, 25 1-2@26c; Costa Rica, 24@25c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2@7 3-4c; Patna, 8@8 1-2c; Carolina, 9 1-2@9 3-4c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 5-8@12 3-4; B do, 12 3-8@12 1-2c; C do, 12 1-4@12 3-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8@11 1-4c; fair do, 10@10 1-2c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses 50@55c; Porto Rico molasses, 55@60c; good sugar-house syrup, 65@70c; extra, 80@85c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 90@95c; New Orleans, 65@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@20c; cloves, 18@20c; cassia 50@55c; pepper, 23@24c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 1-2@9c; standard, 6 1-4@6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4@8 3-4c; olive, 5 3-4@6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2@4 3-4c; palm, 4@4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4@10c; corn, 10@10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2@7c; common 5@5 1-4c.

HAY—There was a brisk demand early in the week, and outside quotations were freely paid; but within the past two or three days trade has fallen off very materially, and prices are weak and nominally lower. The stocks are now increasing, and an early decline is looked for. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: On track—Timothy, pressed, $14.00@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No change deserving special mention has taken place in the hide market. There is a steady, fair demand—chiefly on Eastern account—and the daily arrivals are well taken up at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Green salted, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 18@20c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 55@65c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON—The iron market is without important change. There is a good demand, and prices remain firm, as previously quoted: Common bar, 3 3-4c; horse-shoe iron, 5 1-4@5 5-8c; heavy band, 4 3-4@5 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4@6 3-4c; round and square, 4@5 1-4c; oval, 5@5 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 1-2@6 1-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2@5 3-4c; sheet iron, galvanized, 13@18, 13 1-2@19 3-4c; sheet iron, charcoal, 8 1-2c; 13 3-4c sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2@11 1-4c.

LEATHER—Business has not improved materially, as the stocks here are still very incomplete. There is a light local and interior demand at the annexed quotations:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@35c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, $1.00@1.15; veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 30@32c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 28@30c; country upper, No. 1, 26@27c; collar, per ft, 21@22c; calf, city, $1.00@1.20; calf, country, $1.00@1.20; rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs, 33@35c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 33@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 36@45c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 22 lbs, $1.25@1.30; French calf, 26 lbs, $1.50@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.35; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00@90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—With the exception of tin plate and pig tin, which are firm and tending higher—owing to a material advance in Europe—the market rules comparatively steady. The demand continues good. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, 46c; bar tin, 48c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 38c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 8c.

WIRE—2 to 8, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 16c; 20, 15c; full bundles 20 per cent off.

NAILS—Prices are without change, ruling steady at $4.50 rates, as follows: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d, per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 2d, common, per keg $7.25.

OILS—The general features of this market are the same as on the date of our last weekly review, a steady fair demand existing, and prices ruling comparatively firm. We quote: Carbon, 23@24c; [illegible] No. 1 current make, 78@80c; No. 2 do, [illegible]; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 88c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00@1.25; bank oil, 60@65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 76@77c.

POTATOES—Have advanced some during the past week. The supply has been light, and prices are now firm at the following prices: On Track—Common mixed, 75@85c; straight lots, 95c@1.05. From Store—Common, 85@95c; choice, $1.00@1.10.

POULTRY AND GAME—Continues plenty and the market may be quoted dull at the following quotations: $2.50@3.00 for chickens; $1.50@3.25 for ducks; $4.00@4.75 for prairie chickens, $1.50@1.75 for quail; 9@10c per lb for live turkeys; 11@12c for dressed.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.50 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were dull, and quotably 10c lower all round in the almost utter absence of demand. Sales were light and included: fair timothy at $2.90@2.95; and clover at $4.90@5.00 for poor to choice.

TEAS—Are very firm, and prices are a shade higher than at the close of last week. The stocks are generally light, and there is no disposition to effect sales at any concession from the quotations, which are as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.30@1.10; fair to good [illegible], 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@95c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 50@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.25.

WOOD—Remains firm at the former rates. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.50 delivered.

WOOL—The wool trade is active to the extent of the supply, all offerings finding ready buyers at full prices. We quote the market firm as follows: Tub-washed, 61@75c; fine fleece washed, 48@50c; medium fleece, washed, 55@62c; coarse fleece, washed, 50@55c; unwashed, coarse, 40@44c; unwashed, medium, 38@42c; unwashed, fine, 35@38c; combing, washed, 57@62c; combing unwashed, 43@47c. Wool in bad condition and unwashed in proportion.

LAKE FREIGHTS—The only transaction reported was the bark Sunnyside, corn to Erie at 10 1-2c.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth Class	Flour and Cornmeal	Grain in bulk	Salted bulk Meats, owner's risk
New York	65	1.30	65	75
Boston	70	1.40	70	80
Phila. and Balt	60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	35	70	35	40
Buffalo	35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	25	50	25	....
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	30	60	30	....
Indianapolis	25	50	25	....
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	30	60	30	....
Newark, O	40	80	40	....
Wheeling	45	90	45	....
Washington, D. C.	70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga	85	1.70	....	....

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

The following were the receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Monday	652	6,648	....
Tuesday	650	18,500	600
Total	1,302	25,148	600
Same time last week	4,994	31,365	554
Week before last	4,549	26,908	629

The shipments were as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Monday	562	5,402	....
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—It was a fortunate circumstance for sellers that the receipts were extremely light, for advices from the East were of such a character that, with anything like the usual Tuesday's supply, prices must have taken a tumble of fully 50c per 100 lbs. As it was, the market was much depressed, and prices, without being quotably lower, favored buyers. There was not a half dozen shippers in attendance, and only two or three of these were operating, so that, limited as was the supply of shipping grades, the offerings fully equalled the demand. City butchers took a few car loads and a few small lots found their way into the hands of feeders, the former paying $2.25@4.00, and the latter $2.50@3.25. Shippers paid $4.00@4.75 for medium to good fat smooth lots of from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs average. Sales include 25, averaging 1,303 lbs, at $4.37 1-2; 32, av 1,342 lbs, at [illegible]; 46, av 1,283 lbs, at [illegible]; 26, av 1,139 lbs, at $4.50; 30, av 1,300 lbs, at $4.50; 18, av 1,330 lbs, at $4.50; 23, av [illegible] lbs, at [illegible]; 18, av 1,093 lbs, at $3.50; 23, av 974 lbs, at $3.50. The market closed inactive and weak at the subjoined quotations:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.50@4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.00@4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 950 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	[illegible]

HOGS—The hog trade opened a little slack this morning, buyers seeming unwilling to pay the prices demanded; but as the day advanced the bidding became more spirited and prices crept steadily up. Local and Eastern buyers were out in full force, and, under a strong competition, sales were quick at [illegible] for common, light, coarse, uneven and mixed lots; $3.90@4.00 for medium to good grades, and at $4.05@4.15 for good to choice, with a few extra at [illegible]—indicating an advance of 15@20c, as compared with the closing prices of last week. All sold, and the market closed strong at the improvement. Among the reported sales were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
104	207	$4.00	56	[illegible]	$3.95	62	245	$3.90
42	[illegible]	4.12½	57	297	3.95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62	273	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	246	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	[illegible]	3.85	54	264	3.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.00	92	254	3.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
57	[illegible]	3.90	41	272	3.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.90	51	[illegible]	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.00	[illegible]	281	3.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.90
50	211	4.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.95	51	[illegible]	3.90	146	231	4.10
[illegible]	251	3.87½	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.90	120	[illegible]	4.00
106	[illegible]	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.95	[illegible]	270	3.93
[illegible]	224	3.95	47	308	3.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.90
[illegible]	272	3.87½	[illegible]	416	4.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
116	[illegible]	3.90	50	[illegible]	4.05	[illegible]	312	4.12½
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.95	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.90	[illegible]	245	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.87½	[illegible]	218	4.00	47	317	4.15
100	[illegible]	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.10	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	201	4.00	54	217	4.10	[illegible]	272	[illegible]
143	[illegible]	3.85	51	[illegible]	4.00	[illegible]	261	4.15

SHEEP—Were quiet and firm at unchanged prices, or at $3.25@3.50 for common; $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice.

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

Trade has fallen off some during the past week, but the volume of business is still as large as usual at this season of the year, and in sympathy with the raw material both cotton and woollen fabrics are being held with firmness. The stocks are reported fair, and are well assorted. Price range substantially as a week ago. We quote:

PRINTS—Merrimac D, 11 1-2c; Merrimac W, 12c; Cocheco, 12c; Pacific, 11 1-2c; Garner's, 11c; Sprague's, 11 1-2; Dunnell's, 11 1-2c; Manchester, 11 1-2c; Arnold's, 9 1-2c; Lancaster, 11c; Richmond, 11 1-2c; America, 11 1-2c; Mourning, 11c; Allen's, 11 1-2c; Gloucester, 11 1-2c; Freeman's, [illegible]; Wamsutta, 8 1-2c; Columbia, 7 1-2c; Allen's Pink, 12c; Richmond's Pink, 13c.

GINGHAMS—Lancaster, 15c; Clinton, 10 1-2c; Amoskeag, 15c; Manchester, 12 1-2c; Roanoke, 13 1-2c; Gloucester, 11 1-2c.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Stark, 4-4, 15c; Appleton, 4-4, 15c; American, 13c; Medford, 4-4, 12 1-2c; Nashua, 15c; Nashua E, 15c; Indian Head, 4-4, 15 1-2c; Cabot A, 4-4, 13 1-2c; Atlantic A, 4-4, 15c; Amoskeag A, 15c; Pepperell N, 10 1-2c; Anchor A, 11 1-2c; Great Falls J, 11 1-2c; Great Falls S, 10 1-2c; Indian Orchard A, 13 1-2c; Salmon Falls 4-4, 12c; Standard XX, 13c; Agawam F, 4-4, 11c; Appleton D, 4-4, 11 1-2c; Illinois A, 4-4, 11c; Swift River 4-4, 10 3-4c; Napoleon, 9c; Pepperell E, 13 1-2c; Pepperell R, 12 1-2c; Pepperell O, 11 1-2c; Boott Mills H, 8c; Boott Mills O, 10; Boott Mills S, 12 1-2c; Western World, 10 1-2c; Arkwright, 11 1-2c; Portsmouth P, 8 1-2c; Quaker, 9 1-2c; Pacific, 15c; Kansas, 11c.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—N. Y. Mills 4-4, 21c; Wamsutta, 4-4, 20c; Bates XX 4-4, 17 1-2c; White Rock 4-4, 16 1-2c; Hill's 4-4, 16c; Hill's 7-8, 14 1-2c; Masonville 4-4, 17 1-2c; Bay Mills 4-4, 17 1-2c; Androscoggin 4-4, 16 1-2c; Androscoggin 7-8, 14c; Langdon 7-8, 12 1-2c; Langdon 4-4, 14 1-2c; Red Bank 7-8, 11c; Red Bank 4-4, 12c; Lonsdale, 17c; Wamback, 12c; Canoe 4-4, 12 1-2c; Slatersville 7-8, 11c; New Jersey 4-4, 12 1-2c; Blackstone, 15c; Ballou & Son 4-4, 14c; Ballou & Son 7-8, 12c; Forestdale, 15c; Fruit of the Loom, 17c.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The season for cargo lumber is nearly over. But few transactions are now reported, and there will soon be none. Prices are firm. Sales to-day included the following:

Cargo schooner North Star, from Muskegon, 80 m ft strips and boards at $20; 20 m ft culls at $11. Sold by Wm. Meglade.

Cargo schooner New Hampshire, from Muskegon, 40 m ft piece stuff at $17 for 16-feet and under, and $18 for 18-feet and over. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo schooner White Oak, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $17 for 16-feet and under, and $20 for 18-feet and over. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schooner Jones, from Muskegon, 160 m ft at $18 for inch, and $17 for 2-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schooner Persia, from White Lake, 95 m ft clear lumber at $27 straight. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schooner Milton, from White Lake, 120 m ft select and clear at $27 straight. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schooner Ebenezer, from Muskegon, 94 m ft culls at $10.50. Sold by W. J. Turner.

The demand is small, and prices are easier at $3.37 1-2 for A or star shingles, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand is good on city account, but there are few orders from the country. We quote:

First clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	$50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	43.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@26.00
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00@35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 18 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	35.00@40.00
B stock boards	25.00@28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	20.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00@22.00
Pickets, square	16.00@17.00
Pickets, flat	13.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@23.00
Lath	3.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@4.00

MARINE.

An interview with Captain McMillen, of the schooner Sherman, has cleared up some points regarding the abandonment of his vessel at Long Point not before understood. When he left her, the water was gaining on them, her anchor was dragging, and she was plainly to go ashore at Long Point. He had no doubt of getting ashore at Long Point, and his object was, besides saving the lives of the crew, to procure assistance to save the vessel, but after leaving the vessel he found he could neither get ashore nor get to her. He then headed the yawl before the wind and started on that twenty-hour trip across the lake. They were driven directly against a high bluff, of solid rock, running back and up some 80 to 100 feet. As the boat drove ashore, having broken all of their oars but one, he was unable to keep her head on, and the rollers nearly swamped her as she turned. Then every man had to take the water, each for himself. The cook was so far gone that she could not help herself in the least, and all of the efforts of the men were drawn to save her. [illegible] and it would have been certain death for any of the crew to attempt his rescue under the circumstances, and in the condition in which they were, they could only leave him to his own exertions, and seek assistance as expeditiously as possible. A crevice in the rocks, barely wide enough for one man and slight footholds, enabled them, one at a time, by crawling on their knees part of the way, to reach the top of the rocky bluff, from which they soon reached succor and the kindness of the villagers. This was at 9 o'clock in the morning. They had landed near Brecton village, where they found people ever ready to aid them by prompt action and liberal donations.—*Buffalo Express.*

—The schooner A. Boody, which was ashore at North Harbor is off, and undergoing a survey. She sustained severe damage to her bottom, while more or less grain is damaged. The bark Red, White and Blue, which grounded hard at Bois Blanc, was got off by the tug Wilcox. The tug Hector, which left on Friday to the rescue of the St. Peter, succeeded in getting her off, and reached Malden Sunday afternoon. The extent of her damages is unknown.

—Quite a severe storm passed over Lake Erie from off the south coast, on Thursday night and Friday morning. Its full effect was felt by vessels about opposite Dunkirk, N. Y., and all of them were more or less damaged in their upper works. Many of them were forced to put back.

—A despatch received at Buffalo on Saturday by Mr. Bemis, owner of the Philo Scoville, announced that Captain Stoddard died on board his vessel just above Milwaukee. He fell dead on the deck, of heart disease. The vessel put back to Milwaukee, and the body will be forwarded to Buffalo by express.

—The schooner Francis Palms, while being towed out of Buffalo harbor, collided with the schooner Sam Amsden, lying near the Look-Out, taking the spars out of her close to the deck, and otherwise badly injuring her. The Palms was not damaged.

—The bark General F. Sigel, which was in trouble outside of Vermillion, has chartered a Detroit tug to tow her to Detroit, that being her destination. She sustained little or no damage while aground.

—A special despatch from Port Colborne, Ont., says it is reported that the propeller Dunkirk was lost between there and Port Maitland. One of her barges, the Bay City, is ashore about eight miles west of that place.

—A despatch from Oswego announces that the schooner Wm. Sanderson—which was reported from Port Dalhousie as being lost with all on board—is safe in that harbor.

—The steambarge Monitor, which sunk in Put-in-Bay by striking a boulder, and for which the steamer Josephine with steam pump was chartered, has arrived at Detroit with steam pump on board and cargo also.

—The schooner Owasso, a vessel which was reported on Alabastar Reef, has been got off, having sustained no damage whatever, and has proceeded on her voyage to Detroit, laden with plaster in bulk.

—A despatch from Port Colborne says that the barge Bay City, in tow of the tug Dunkirk, broke loose and went ashore nine miles west of that place early Sunday morning. She lay high and dry on the beach, and has no cargo. The crew is all right.

—The schooner O. E. Purington, of Chicago, has gone into winter quarters at Port Huron.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Colwell, Clark & Co.,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

Having an extensive Planing, Sash, Door, and Blind Factory in active operation, where are employed 100 men, and with a heavy stock of seasoned Lumber on hand, we are prepared to do contract work in Chicago with despatch; will take contracts, including masonry. We invite correspondence from parties desiring to build. COLWELL, CLARK & CO.

DR. HENRY OLIN, OCULIST AND AURIST.

Has again resumed business at 340 West Madison-st., where he is prepared with all modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind.

GILBERT R. SMITH, BROKER, *No. 17 Harmon-court.*

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All persons having Safes in the Metropolitan Block will please remove them immediately, otherwise they will be sold for old iron.

A. A. MUNGER.

INSURANCE.

Solid Fire Insurance.

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Co., OF LONDON.

ASSETS OVER $8,000,000 GOLD.

This is the only English Insurance Company represented in Chicago whose business is exclusively Fire Insurance.

Property-owners will consult their best interests by protecting themselves with Policies in the IMPERIAL.

DAVIS & REQUA, AGENTS,

Room 2, No. 43 South Canal-st., 505 Michigan-av.

Insurance Agency OF TREADWAY & JEWELL,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 4 South Canal-st.

BRANCH OFFICE, 966 1-2 Wabash-av.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., OF LONDON. Capital and Assets, Gold, $16,000,000.

Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, OF MUNCY, PA. Capital and Assets, January 10, 1871, $6,730,000. Chicago Losses, $456,000.

Alps Insurance Company, ERIE, PA. Capital and Assets, $800,000. Chicago Losses, Nearly $500,000, which are being paid without touching Capital or Surplus.

The above Companies are paying all Losses as fast as adjusted and due. Applications for Fire Insurance on first-class business property or dwellings received at either of our offices. TREADWAY & JEWELL.

To the Policy Holders IN SUSPENDED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It is indispensable that immediate action be taken in order to preserve the interests of policy holders. The committee can take no steps until the policies with power to act, are filed with it. All who intend to be represented must bring policies at once to the committee at southeast corner Fifth-av. and Monroe-st. By order of the COMMITTEE.

ALL POLICY-HOLDERS

Who have settled with the Republic Insurance Co. for 25 cents on the dollar, or have claims against East-[illegible] bankrupt insurance companies, call at 66 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

All Policy-Holders

In bankrupt companies can adopt the co-operative plan of collecting their insurance at small cost by calling at 66 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

BUFFALO CITY INS. CO.

Parties who have not proven their claims on the Buffalo City Ins. Co. are desired to do so before the [illegible] of the representative, prompt and speedy settlement being the object. This will be delayed if correspondence by mail has to be introduced. J. DEW. CHURCHILL, For Receivers, 75 West Randolph-st.

BLANKETS.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO., 343 West Madison-st., CORNER OF MAY,

Invite particular attention to the fine line of

BLANKETS

Which they have opened and are offering at very low prices.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO., 343 West Madison-st., CORNER OF MAY.

GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS AND BOTTLES!

We have the largest and most complete stock of Window Glass and Bottles in the West, and are the only house making a specialty of these articles in this city. Orders solicited. Prompt shipments. Satisfaction guaranteed.

McCLELAND & SAGE, 50 and 52 North Canal-st.

T. A. McCLELAND, late No. 5 State st. E. E. SAGE, late with Heath & Milligan.

SAFES.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, And Best Stock OF SAFES

In the City, at the Factory and Salesrooms of

S. H. HARRIS, 62 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

H. D. BRAYTON, Manager.

The tests which these Safes stood, and the manner in which they preserved their contents, leave their reputation without tarnish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLEIGH BELLS! SKATES! SKATES!

AT J. L. WAYNE & SON'S, *14 North Canal-st.*, Between Randolph and Lake sts.

SPORTING!

To be shot for on Thanksgiving, Nov. 30, one fine Wesley Richards' Breech-Loading Shot Gun at Dexter Park, at 1:30 o'clock, sharp. There are plenty of birds, and there will be a general shoot after the gun is shot for. I. BUTLER.

WANTED.

WANTED, GOOD SECOND-HAND SLEIGH. Address or apply 307 Michigan-av.

JEWELRY.

A. H. MILLER,

Established, - - - - 1856

Burned up, - Oct. 8 and 9, 1871

Re-established, - Oct. 12, 1871

AT 479 Wabash-av., *Corner Eldridge-court*,

And is opening the most elegant assortment of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever shown in Chicago. The above stock having been selected by Mr. Miller in his late trip to Europe and designed for his magnificent store in process of erection, corner State and Madison-sts., which was also destroyed in the late conflagration.

Mr. Miller's connections abroad have not been severed, which enables him now, as in the past, to stand as the leading Jeweller of the West. Also, has his Manufacturing Department in full operation, retaining all the old first-class workmen, and is prepared to make or repair Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, &c., to order.

A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash-av., Late Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, Organs, Etc.

ATTENTION BUYERS

Julius Bauer & Co.,

formerly 69 Washington st., are now located at

270 & 614 Michigan-av.,

and invite the public to call and examine their new stock of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, received since the fire from their New York and Baltimore branches, including the celebrated

Knabe Pianos,

J. Bauer & Co.'s Pianos,

Needham's "Silver-Tongue" Organs,

A full assortment of Italian Strings, Violins, Accordeons, Concertinas, Guitars, Brass Instruments, etc., which they are offering for CASH, at greatly reduced prices.

Pianos and Organs tuned, polished, repaired and shipped on short notice.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 270 and 614 Michigan-av., Office 614 Michigan-av.

ESTEY ORGANS

The sweetest, purest, richest tone. The easiest, quickest, and most DURABLE action. The only Organ containing the genuine VOX HUMANA and wonderful VOX JUBILANTE.

A full assortment of the latest new and elegant styles just received. Prices as low and terms as favorable as heretofore.

Organs to Rent or for Sale on Instalments.

STORY & CAMP, (Late Organ Department of Reed's Temple of Music.) General Agents for the Northwest, 409 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW AND ELEGANT DWELLINGS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

I have just completed three most attractive and commodious dwelling houses, which I propose to sell on monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual payments, and at reasonable prices. The buildings are brick, four stories (including Mansard), having each fourteen good rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, chandeliers, etc., attractive iron fence, good barn, all finished in the best manner; situated just south of Thirty-first street, on Forest avenue, in immediate vicinity of street cars, and two blocks from South Park avenue; east fronts in full view of lake, and will be beautiful homes. To build them now would cost thousands more than they cost, all done by the day. I will sell on terms and at prices to suit the *stricken* ones of Chicago. I have also one nearly new, large, two-story and brick basement dwelling, with all modern improvements, on Vernon avenue, near boulevard, public school, churches, street cars. Also one neat cottage of seven rooms, in excellent neighborhood, all of which I will sell on same terms. Inquire of the undersigned, at 446 State-st., or 1281 Indiana-av.

JOHN COVERT.

MUSICAL.

CLARKE'S DOLLAR INSTRUCTOR FOR REED ORGANS.

Less expensive, and, of course, less extensive than the popular "New Method for Reed Organs," this book contains a sufficiency of pleasing, easily-progressive exercises and tunes for the use of amateurs who wish to learn "without a master," and for all who wish to "go a little way."

Sent, post-paid to any address, for One Dollar.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

The Musical Treasure

A new book which will be a most acceptable HOLIDAY PRESENT.

And is indeed a Treasure, being filled with sparkling Songs, Duets, Quartettes, Rondos, Polkas, Polka Mazurkas, Schottisches, Quadrilles, Gallops, Marches, Four-Hand Pieces, &c., all of the best quality.

Music fitted for Pianoforte or Reed Organ.

Price—Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3; Full Gilt, $4.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

LARD.

REFINED LARD! ALSO WINTER-STRAINED LARD OILS, SIGNAL, AND MACHINERY OILS.

We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell sts.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the names of some of the leading houses in the city, arranged with a view to convenience of reference:

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives all cards for this Directory. Also advertisements inserted in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S., at the publishers' lowest cash rates. Offices, 45 South Canal and 526 State st.

Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO., 390 West Randolph st.
JONES & SELLERS, 229 West Randolph st.

Architects.
GEO. O. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash av.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Rice Bldg., Randolph & Jefferson.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 43 Hubbard court.

Auction and Commission.
PETERSMITH (late of Clark), 122 Blueisland av.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 600 State st.

Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, s. w. cor. Wab. av & 22d.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph st, old stand.

Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 422 Wabash av.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 663 Wabash av.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO. 128 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 223 Mich. av., 39 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 578 Wabash av.; also BRANCH OFFICE, cor. Canal & Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
SAVINGS BANK ([illegible]), 473 Wab. av.
N. TUCKER & CO., 73 Canal st.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 126 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—[illegible] W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer.
WM. POTTER, 76 W. Lake st.

Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 257 West Madison st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 581 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 213 Fifth av.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 126 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 38 W. Rand.
EMERSON DAVIES & SCOTT, 259 West Madison st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 62 South Canal st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 6 and 7 East Randolph st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 158 South Canal st., and 534 Wabash av.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 463 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 124 West Madison st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 44 West Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 96 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 811 State and 344 West Randolph st.
F. KELLER, 546 Wabash av.
NASH & BURKE, 232 West Madison st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT, HILLS, 523 Wabash av.
FLEMING BROS. & CO., 329 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 735 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 306 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Tremont.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op. [illegible]
M. D. WELLS & CO., 635 Wabash av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich. av., bet Cong. & Van Buren.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turn-tables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 451 Wabash av.

Broom Corn Dealers.
W. L. HUBBARD, 259 East Washington st.
E. R. TAYLOR, 73 North Clinton st.

Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 199 E. Monroe st.

Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.

Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 35 W. Lake st.

Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 328 West Lake st.

Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys), 792 Wabash av.
MARLEY & MULL, 52 West Madison st.

Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av., cor. Adams st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 485 State.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 563 Wabash av.

Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 129 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 16 to 18 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 26 Congress Hall.

Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, 34 South Clinton, Room 5.
G. D. DICKINSON, 297 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 45 S. Canal st., Room 1.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 58 and 60 West Madison.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 87 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 182 West Washington st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 591 Wabash av.
GEO. C. KENNEDY & CO., grain 230 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 24 and 26 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., s. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 281 Mich. av., Lake st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.

Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 21 S. Green st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & E. JAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor, office W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 334 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKER & CO., cor. Madison and Michigan av.

Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1052 Indiana av.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 316 West Lake st.

Cigars (Wholesale).
R. M. TANSILL & CO., 29 Clark st.

Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 47 Wabash av.
J. N. CROUSE, 652 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
G. B. CLEVELAND, 267 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 630 Michigan av., bet 13th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 804 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 84 Wash.), Cottage Grove av., cor. 25th.
GEORGE LEWIS, late of [illegible], now 128 W. Wash. st.
J. NEWMAN, with O. R. Snyder, 59 W. Madison.
W. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.

Drapers and Tailors.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22nd st.
S. COMSTOCK, 475 Wabash av.
CHAS. F. GODFREY, 407 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 178 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 48 S Halsted.
GEO. F. HALE & CO., 17 Harmon court.
H. H. HYDE, 663 Wabash av.
W. H. REID, 207 Twenty-second st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 805 Wabash av.

Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 68 Lake st.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 847, 849 and 851 Wabash av., cor. 18th st.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 242 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 122 and 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & [illegible]
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE, corner Congress and State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 948 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 278 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 348 State st., and 80 Madison st.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO., 99 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.

Farm Wagons.
PETERSCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 289 South Desplaines st.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
L. A. TALCOTT, 74 Twelfth st.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, &c.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.

Furniture.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 269 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 325 to 329 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
R. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 39 and 41 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 28 and 30 Sixteenth st.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 180 W. Washington st.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES B. HODGES, 573 State st.
STANTON & CO., 837 Wabash av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, Durand, Powers & Mead, | Now DURAND & POWERS, s. w. cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 481 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Michigan av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 135 Michigan av.
HARMON, MERRIAM & CO., 143 Michigan ave.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
RUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
P. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 297 Throop st.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1066 State, cor. Twenty-second st.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS" GUN POWDER, 243 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 290 W. Madison st.

Hardware (Wholesale).
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 167 Michigan av.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 48 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 325 and 327 State st.

Hardware (Retail).
H. W. COOLIDGE, 308 West Madison st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison st.

Hats, Caps., and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.
MACKENZIE, 73 W. Madison and 633 State st.

Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 343 Michigan st.

Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 41 West Lake st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 33 & 35 Illinois st.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.

Hop Dealers.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 219 W. Madison.

Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 395 Wabash and 12 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 644 W. Washington st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 579 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 478 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC, (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 482 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 131 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 182 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 62 South Canal st.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. F. Curran, 50 West Madison.
REPUBLIC, 964 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 289 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 736 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL, 546 Wabash av.
UNITED STATES (Samuel Greene), n. w. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1050 Wabash.
WASHINGTON, 556 Wabash av.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.

Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 120 to 126 South Canal st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 266 West Madison st.
GILES, 264 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 126 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 266 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
G. A. MORSE, 227 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
E. T. NORRIS & CO., 468 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison st.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 606 Wabash av.

Job Printers.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.
F. L. HANSCOM & CO., 129 Madison st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 359 Mich. av., near Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 491 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.
JNO. C. BARKER, 77 West Madison st.
W. T. BURGESS, 126 Washington st.
CLARK & VAN SCHAACK, 654 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 126 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 350 Wab. av. & 60 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 749 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 54 West Randolph st.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 800 State st., near 16th st.
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 45 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 604 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, [illegible] State and Madison.
P. McHUGH, 16 W. Randolph, cor Canal & Randolph.
M. T. PETERS & G. APPLETON, 142 Madison st.
M. W. ROBINSON, 529 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 465 Wabash av.
S. SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 560 State st.
TENNEY, McCLELLAN & TENNEY, 604 Wabash.
[illegible], Madison & Canal.
F. & A. VAN BUREN, 170 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 186 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 188 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 598 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARK, 13 Congress st. (Custom House.)

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
J. B. I. HARDENBERGH, 97 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 318 Michigan av.
TURNER, BRISTOL & SAY, 677 and 679 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.

Lithographing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 20 and 22 N. Clinton st.
SHOBER & CO., 7 South Jefferson st.

Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 187 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 180 Eighteenth st.

Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 535 Wabash av.

Malt.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co., 18th and Canal.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 290 Michigan av.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
GAGE BROS. & CO., 561 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., 487 Michigan av., and Washington st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 149 Michigan av.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor. Washington and Western av.

Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.
A. H. ANDREWS, 111 and 123 Washington st.

Oysters and Fish.
RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 81 to 87 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 S. Bridge st., near 322 Wab. av.

Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 169 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 364 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 38 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp. 677 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 544 and 546 Wabash av.
CURVELAND PAPER CO., 37 South Jefferson st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 32 West Lake.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 3 to 5 Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 454 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 626 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 664 Wabash av.

Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 690 Wabash av.

Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, [illegible] State st.

Physicians and Surgeons.
LYMAN, WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 289 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 270 and 614 Michigan av.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 251 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 463 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 18th st. and 287 W. Mad st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Sixteenth st. [illegible]
ROOT & CADY, 833 Michigan av.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 324 Wabash av.

Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps, Pictures), 21 S. Carpenter.

Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 65 North Clinton st.

Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 329 Michigan av.

Railroad Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 450 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 313 Wabash av.

Real Estate and Loans.
A. J. AVERILL, 604 Wabash av.
AYRES & KOPP, 357 Wabash av.
BRYAN, BATES & CO., 357 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
FIELD, KING & CO., 445 Michigan av.
SAMUEL GEHR, [illegible] Madison st.
W. M. HITT, 469 Wabash av., & 256 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 266 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 128 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 99 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 536 Wabash av.
H. O. STONE, 673 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCUDDER [illegible]
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 19 East Harrison st.

Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 168 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 58 West Madison st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 199 E. Monroe st.

Saws (with Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 21 and 23 N. Clinton st.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 40 South Desplaines st.

Seeds.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 113 and 117 Kinzie st.

Sewing Machines.
"BLEES," J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, [illegible]
GROVER & BAKER, 99 W. Randolph st., cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 288 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 386 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 581 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 15 S. Halsted st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 574 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 16 Market st.

Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
WM. H. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 931 Wab. av., and 85 W. Washington.

Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 726 W. Lake st.

Shutter Fasteners.
BRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, 135 28th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 86 E. Harrison st.

Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.

Stoves (Wholesale.)
J. E. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 362 Lake st.

Stoves (Retail.)
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 128 Fifth av.

Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 214 West Lake st.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 48 South Canal st.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av, nr V. Buren.

Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 385 Wabash av.
HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash and 64 S. Halsted.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 148 W. VanBuren.
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 18th sts.

Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.

Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 46 LaSalle st.

Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 1022 State st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W. Madison.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER & FELIX, 283 and 285 Michigan av.
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson.

Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 206 and 208 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 236 W. Madison st.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Winter Wisdom.

Warm clothing alone will not protect the body against the consequences of the sudden depression of temperature which is concomitant of early winter. Flannel next the skin preserves the animal heat, but it does not impart animal vigor. That property is the special prerogative of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is therefore a specific protection against a majority of the complaints which are most common at this season. For example, a course of the great vegetable invigorant, commenced now, will be almost sure to preclude chills and fever, bilious colic, disorders of the stomach, constipation, and many other complaints which are often the direct or indirect effect of an atmosphere surcharged with cold, unwholesome vapor. Moreover the system toned and regulated by this means is much more likely to resist pulmonary diseases than it would otherwise be; for the influence of searching medicine pervades all the organs, and every fibre and tissue of the frame. Persons whose vital powers are weak, especially invalid ladies and the aged, are earnestly recommended not to face the winter's rigor without having recourse to this safe and sufficient means of reinforcing enfeebled nature. Much suffering may be escaped, much danger averted by following this counsel. Better late than never, is a good proverb, but it is better to be early than late.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Marquette, L. S., VIA ESCANABA.

The Steamer St. Joseph will leave for

ESCANABA,

Connecting with Peninsular Railroad for Lake Superior Ports, and also touching at intermediate ports, Friday Evening, Dec. 1, at 7 o'clock.

Office and Docks foot Michigan av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

"The Last Tournament."

From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 2.

The next number of *Harper's Weekly* will contain a new poem by Alfred Tennyson, first given to the American public in that paper, from the author's advance sheets, by arrangement with J. R. Osgood & Co., by whom it will be published in book form, on Saturday, December 2. The poem is entitled "The Last Tournament." It forms one of that remarkable series of Arthurian poems, "The Idylls of the King," now rounded out into the fullness of an epic, and its place is between "Pelleas and Ettare" and "Guinevere."

"The Last Tournament" is subdued—almost sombre—in coloring and tone. The wail of November winds is in every line. The hero is Sir Tristram, one of the younger Knights of the Round Table, in whom the growing moral degeneracy of the time dims the glory of martial deeds. He is the lover of Queen Isolt of Britain, who is wedded to the brutish and besotted Mark. At the conclusion of the last tournament in which the Knights of the Round Table engage, Sir Tristram, victor in all the jousts, rides forth to meet Isolt, who has been immured by her jealous lord in the lonely castle of Tintagil. Since he saw her last he has married a namesake of the Queen—the fair, Isolt of Brittany whom he does not love; and as he rides, his mind is vexed with devising how to smooth it over to one he loves as well as his shallow nature can love. To please her and show his devotion, he carried the rich prize of the tournament to hang about her neck.

The meeting is beautifully described:

Then pressing day by day thro' Lyonesse,
Last in a rocky hollow, belling heard
The hounds of Mark, and felt the goodly hounds,
Yelp at his heart, but turning, past and gained
Tintagil, half in sea, and half on land,
A crown of towers.

Down in a casement sat,
A low sea-sunset glorying round her hair
And glossy-throated grace, Isolt the Queen.
And when she heard the feet of Tristram grind
The spring stone that scaled about her tower,
Flushed, started, met him at the doors, and there
Belted his body with her white embrace,
Crying aloud "Not Mark—not Mark, my soul!
The footstep flutter'd me at first; not he:
Cat-like thro' his own castle steals my Mark
But warrior-wise thou stridest through his halls
Who hates thee, as I him—ev'n to the death.
My soul, I felt my hatred for my Mark
Quicken within me, and knew that thou wert nigh."
To whom Sir Tristram smiling: "I am here.
Let be thy Mark, seeing he is not thine."

And drawing somewhat backward she replied,
"Can he be wrong'd who is not ev'n his own,
But save for dread of thee had beaten me—
Scratch'd, bitten, blinded, marr'd me somehow—Mark?
What rights are his that dare not strike for them?
Not lift a hand—not, tho' he found me thus!
But hearken, have ye met him? hence he went
To-day for three days' hunting—as he said—
And so returns belike within an hour.
Mark's way, my soul!—but eat not thou with him,
Because he hates thee even more than fears;
Nor drink; and when thou passest any wood
Close visor, lest an arrow from the bush
Should leave me all alone with Mark and hell.
My God, the measure of my hate for Mark,
Is as the measure of my love for thee."

So, pluck'd one way by hate and one by love,
Drain'd of her force, again she sat, and spake
To Tristram, as he knelt before her, saying,
"O hunter, and O blower of the horn,
Harper, and thou hast been a rover too,
For, ere I mated with my shambling King,
Ye twain had fallen out about the bride
Of one—his name is out of me—the prize,
If prize she were—(what marvel—she could see)—
Thine, friend; and ever since my craven seeks
To wreck thee villainously; but, O Sir Knight,
What dame or damsel have ye kneeled to last?"

Sir Tristram equivocated, and Queen Isolt, saddening at his weakness, cries out:

"I had forgotten all in my joy
To see thee—yearnings!—ay! for hour by hour,
Here in the never-ended afternoon,
O sweeter than all memories of thee,
Deeper than any yearnings after thee,
Seem'd those far-rolling, westward sailing seas,
Watched from this tower. Isolt of Britain dash'd
Before Isolt of Brittany on the strand,
Would that have chill'd her bride-kiss? Wedded her?
Fought in her father's battles? wounded there?
The King was all fulfill'd with gratefulness,
And she, my namesake of the hands, that heal'd
Thy hurt and heart with unguent and caress—
Well—can I wish her any huger wrong
Than having known thee? her too hast thou left
To pine and waste in those sweet memories?
O were I not my Mark's, by whom all men
Are noble, I should hate thee more than love."

And Tristram, fondling her light hands, replied,
"Grace, Queen, for being loved; she loved me well.
Did I love her? the name at least I loved.
Isolt?—I fought his battles, for Isolt!
The night was dark; the true star set!—Isolt!
The name was ruler of the dark—Isolt!
Care not for her! patient, and prayerful, meek,
Pale-blooded, she will yield herself to God."
And Isolt answered: "Yea, and why not I?
Mine is the larger need, who am not meek,
Pale-blooded, prayerful. Let me tell thee now.
Here one black, mute midsummer night I sate
Lonely, but musing on thee, wondering where,
Murmuring a light song I had heard thee sing,
And once or twice I spake thy name aloud.
Then flash'd a levin-brand; and near me stood,
In fuming sulphur blue and green, a fiend—
Mark's way to steal behind one in the dark—
For there was Mark: 'He has wedded her,' he said,
Not said, but hiss'd it: then this crown of towers
So shook to such a roar of all the sky,
That here, in utter dark, I swoon'd away,
And woke again in utter dark, and cried,
'I will flee hence, and give myself to God,'—
And thou wert lying in thy new leman's arms."

Sir Tristam, becoming a little weary of her reproaches and sad mood, remembers the jewels he had brought to adorn her with, and while she was still speaking, and letting one finger lightly touch

The warm, white apple of her throat, replied,
"Press this a little closer, sweet, until—
Come, I am hunger'd and half anger'd—meat,
Wine, wine—and I will love thee to the death,
And out beyond into the dream to come."

So then, when both were brought to full accord,
She rose, and set before him all he will'd;
And after they had comforted the blood
With meats and wines, and satiated their hearts—
Now talking of their woodland paradise,
The deer, the dews, the fern, the founts, the lawns;
Now mocking at the much ungainliness,
And craven shifts, and long crane legs of Mark—
Then Tristram laughing caught the harp, and sang:
"Ay, ay, O ay—the winds that bend the brier!
A star in heaven, a star within the mere!
Ay, ay, O ay—a star was my desire;
And one was far apart, and one was near;
Ay, ay, O ay—the winds that bow the grass!
And one was water and one star was fire,
And one will ever shine and one will pass—
Ay, ay, O ay—the winds that move the mere."

Then in the light's last glimmer Tristram show'd
And swung the ruby carcanet. She cried,
"The collar of some order, which our King
Hath newly founded, all for thee, my soul,
For thee, to yield thee grace beyond thy peers."
"Not so, my Queen," he said, "but the red fruit
Grown on a magic oak-tree in mid-heaven
And won by Tristram as a tourney-prize,
And hither brought by Tristram, for his last
Love-offering and peace-offering unto thee."

He rose, he turned, and flinging round her neck,
Clasp'd it; but while he bow'd himself to lay
Warm kisses in the hollow of her throat,
Out of the dark, just as the lips had touch'd,
Behind him rose a shadow and a shriek—
"Mark's way," said Mark, and clove him thro' the brain.

The poem closes with a picture of sombre desolation:

"That night came Arthur home, and while he climb'd,
All in a death-dumb autumn-dripping gloom,
The stairway to the hall, and look'd and saw
The great Queen's bower was dark—about his feet
A voice clung sobbing till he question'd it,
"What art thou?" and the voice about his feet
Sent up an answer, sobbing, "I am thy fool,
And I shall never make thee smile again."

There, on the massive, dim-lit stairway, stands the great King; sobbing at his feet lies the poor fool who knows the secret of the Queen's guilt with Lancelot; and on his heart the shadow of his approaching fate.

A Wretch's Revenge—Setting Fire to a Lumber Yard to Destroy a Ship Alongside—Closing his Career with Murder.

Newburgh, N. Y., Correspondence of the New York Sun (Nov. 22.)

On the 15th of July last the steam saw mills and lumber yard and an adjoining dwelling, all owned by James Bigler & Co., of this city, and situated on the river at the foot of Renwick street were burned. The loss was estimated at $65,000. The cause of the fire was a mystery. The bark Lothair, of St. John, N. B., Captain Leslie, was lying at the wharf, and was towed for security into the middle of the stream.

Captain Leslie told Mr. Southard, of the firm of Bigler & Co., that he suspected the steward of the Lothair had fired the buildings. This man, it seems, had quarrelled with the second mate on the voyage from Antwerp to this port, and threatened to poison him. Captain Leslie had placed the man in irons and kept him confined the greater part of the voyage. The night of the fire the steward asked the Captain for money, which had been refused. He had also been heard to remark that the ship was aground and could not easily be removed from the wharf. The Captain believed that the steward had fired the buildings in expectation of destroying the ship.

Messrs. Bigler & Co. have received a letter from the American Consul at Antwerp, informing him that the steward was in prison for killing the second mate. He had thrown him overboard, but, striking a piece of timber, his back had been broken and death had followed. It is rumored that a letter received here from one of the crew of the Lothair says that the steward was to be hanged for the crime to-day, and that he had confessed setting fire to the mill in the hope of destroying the vessel.

The Lake Superior Silver Mines.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 26.

From Mr. Sibley, one of the principal owners of the Silver Islet mining property, who has just returned from that locality, a few items of interest have been obtained. That mine, which has now been worked over a year, and produced nearly one million dollars' worth of ore, shows not the least sign of giving out, but, if anything, increases in richness. About one hundred and thirty men are employed at the mine and upon the main land, and with their families constitute quite a settlement. The work will be prosecuted through the winter, indeed, that is the favorable season of the year for it. The breakwater which was carried away three times, has now been made perfectly safe against the waves, and the coffer dam has been made water tight with cement. No crevices have been found, through which the water gets into the mine, and it is cleaner than most mines on the mainland. The shaft has been sunk about 90 feet, and they have worked only about 150 feet from it toward the mainland. The vein extends in both directions, and is eight feet thick. The company have now steam power for hoisting, and for pumping out what little water gets into the mine, and are better prepared than ever for carrying on the work of mining on a large scale. They estimate that they can take out $100,000 worth of silver ore in a month, at a cost of $8,000. They have found the vein on the mainland, and expect to develop it, but so far it does not approach in richness the rock in the Silver Islet mine.

Up to this time the smelting works at Wyandotte have smelted out and sent to the mint over $400,000 of the silver from this mine.

THE STORM ON THE PLAINS.

Particulars by an Eye Witness.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth, Nov. 24.

The Hon. John H. Edwards and wife arrived from Ellis yesterday and are now stopping at the Tefft House. Mr. Edwards kindly furnished us with the following facts concerning the late storm: The storm began last Friday at 10 o'clock, and at 2 p. m. the snow was so profuse and the wind so fierce that it was impossible to see objects a few feet distant. The trains which arrived at Ellis on Friday evening were detained until Saturday evening, when one train started east with snow plows and four engines ahead to clear the track. On Sunday morning another train started west preceded by a similar outfit to the one east on Saturday evening. Mr. Edwards pronounces the storm the fiercest that he has known on the plains during a residence of nearly five years. The Kansas Pacific Company have been most successful in fighting these storms, and the trains have not been delayed longer than twenty-four hours at any time.

Mr. Hamilton, of Ellis, who was out in the storm during its prevalence, reported that a great many settlers on the Solomon, beyond the settlements, who were hunting their meat supplies for the winter, were totally unprepared for such a storm, and he feared many must have perished. He and party were compelled to leave their whole outfit, mount their mules, and make haste for Ellis, where they arrived on Monday evening in a starved condition. He also expressed the opinion that many lives and a large amount of property would be lost from the severity of the storm. The danger to life and property did not result from the quantity of snow that fell, but from the hurricane that blew, covering all roads and trails, and filling to a level with the plain all ravines and cuts. Travellers would plunge into these and sink entirely out of sight, and before they could extricate themselves, they would perish from cold and exhaustion. Large herds of cattle which have been grazing in the Saline and Solomon valleys were scattered by the storm, and as the train came east, squads were seen crowded together at different points. Many of them will undoubtedly be saved, but a larger number must be lost. Hundreds of antelope were seen by returning hunters in the ravines, and the more they struggled to get out, the deeper and deeper they sank in the treacherous snow. Buffalo were driven toward the settlements for protection, and large herds were within one-half mile of Ellis.

A party of Eastern excursionists, who arrived at Ellis, on Friday evening, were very anxious to see the buffalo, which were just beyond the hill north of Ellis. Notwithstanding the fierceness of the storm, the blinding snow filling all the air, and the misgivings of old hunters as to the propriety of the trip, they persisted in having horses. It was only a half a mile, and we will risk getting back, said they all. The horses were furnished and the party left Ellis. Hour succeeded hour, and nothing was heard from the "buffalo interviewers." Ellis was all excitement. The passengers who remained sought information with bated breath. The locomotive whistle was blown continuously, guns were fired in rapid succession; at last the party came, and although provided with a compass, they had travelled far westward until they struck the railroad, which was followed eastward to Ellis. The party would not confess that they were lost, but their return route was thought to be somewhat longer than would be selected by experienced travellers.

Along the railroad the snow was drifted in the gulches to the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet. At Hays it was reported that twelve men had been frozen to death from exposure on the plains, three of whom had already been brought in. Notwithstanding the delay of trains, Mr. Edwards thinks that the company, with the present facilities, will prevent any recurrence of similar difficulties.

[The Leavenworth *Times* gathers the following particulars of the recent terrific storm out West from Captain Peter Thomas, who was a passenger on the train that was wrecked just this side of Denver:]

A Chinaman and his wife, with many others, were in one of the coaches, and the body of the car was cast from the trucks, dragged on its side for some distance, crushed a dozen cattle to jelly, and tumbling the passengers upon each other, but fastening the Chinaman, with his cue, between two seats, with his wife beside him, and, in the midst of his terror, while calling upon his "Joss," a cow's head came in at the window and deposited itself alongside his noddle, and quietly lay there, notwithstanding the heathen's frantic efforts to get free. He was as badly scared as if the venerable old beef and horns had really come to see him.

Captain Thomas further informs us that the recent hurricane was the worst ever experienced on the plains, and that the Kansas Pacific Road deserves great credit for clearing the track as promptly as it has done.

The snow was blown into the cuts and piled up twenty feet high, requiring three engines with snow-plows to clear it away from the road-bed.

At Fort Wallace, describing the storm, a man said that he left his house to go to a saloon a short distance off, was blown and tossed and whirled until he lost his way, and would have perished, but that he found his own door without knowing whose it was, and thus escaped death within a few steps of destruction in the drift and howling winds of the night time. Altogether, from accounts, the recent storm upon the plains was terrible indeed.

The Avondale Horror—A Man on his Deathbed Confesses that he was One of Six who Fired the Breaker.

Correspondence of the Scranton Republican.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Nov. 22.—Since the loss of the Avondale coal breaker by fire, and the additional terrible loss of a hundred lives from the effect upon the ventilation of the mine, there has been endless and fruitless speculation as to its cause, and the profound mystery which shrouded it at the time has since enveloped it, and while the story which reaches us comes from no authoritative source it is still so generally circulated that we feel justified in giving it for what it may be worth.

A man who lived somewhere near Grand Tunnel, died from the effects of small-pox last Friday night. In his last moments he said to those about him that there was something on his mind which troubled him, and he could not die at rest with himself until he told it. He went on to say that the Steuben (Avondale) breaker was never fired by accident, but that he was one of the party of six who fired it.

Then giving his own name he undertook to give others, but could only articulate what was understood to be "Michael," when a fainting fit attacked him, from which he did not rally, dying shortly after.

It will, of course, never be known what he intended to divulge, but he has certainly left enough behind him to confirm the belief of some who held that the burning of the breaker was through foul means, and it may open the way to find out whether there is really any foundation for the belief.

Death of the Supposed Murderer of Mr Nathan.

Honolulu (Nov. 1), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

One of the shipwrecked seamen who died at the United States Hospital, two days ago, has made a statement which has created a sensation among all circles. While he was stretched on his deathbed he was visited by a shipmate, to whom he confessed the startling fact that he was a murderer. Being asked what had led him to the commission of such a crime, he avowed that it was for the purpose of obtaining money. He was pressed by his shipmate to disclose the full details of the horrible affair, and thus ease his conscience before he departed on that journey which was at that moment inevitable. He confessed some particulars which led directly to the belief that he was either the principal actor or else an important accomplice in the atrocious massacre of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, in New York, last year.

Fisk's Letters to Josie Mansfield.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 28.

The letters of Fisk, Jr., to Miss Mansfield, will soon become public property, and evidence on which to prosecute the Erie ring for their many frauds—a prosecution which will be instituted just as soon as the change in the Attorney General's office is effected.

These letters are rich, not only in matter, but in style and orthography. Fisk, Jr., appears to have been familiar—in fact, altogether too familiar for decency's sake—with everybody and everything—Grand Dukes, Grand Duchesses, and *demi-monde* included—except the schoolmaster and spelling book. The following innocent epistle from the great collection written on Erie office paper will indicate the general style of the whole batch:

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
JAY GOULD, Pres. JAMES FISK, JR., Treas.
Office of the Company, New York, ——

Dear Dolly:

To-night we play *Les Briggans*. it is too jolly. When you past me at the gait last night without looking at me my hart was pirsed.

JAS. FISK, JR.

The Southern Illinois Insane Asylum.

Anna (Ill.) Correspondence of the Cairo Bulletin.

The northern wing of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum is rapidly approaching completion. This constitutes about one-fourth of the whole building, and will cost over two hundred thousand dollars. It will, of itself, be a stately and magnificent structure, but, by itself, wholly useless to the State, as it cannot be used until the main building is completed. Unique and rather debateable taste has been displayed by the architect in ornamenting (!) this edifice. The arches over every window and door are composed of alternate white and black bricks—presenting a motley and radical mixture of black and white. There are columns of white brick at each projection and corner, and alternate stripes of white and black running clear around the building, giving it a cross-barred style, and looking very much as if in mourning for the folly of a "tedious and tasteless" architect. Except this, which is a mere question of taste, the building is one of which the whole State may be proud. There is no reason to doubt that the Legislature will make an appropriation this session to complete the whole building.

JULES FAVRE AND POPE PIUS.

Interesting Interview at the Vatican—The Pope Only Wants a Little Corner Where He can be Master—Extract from Favre's New Book.

By far the most interesting portion of M. Jules Favre's new book, entitled "Rome and the Republic," are the diplomatic documents relating to the interview between the Pope and the French Minister, Count d'Harcourt. The interview on the 26th of April last is thus described:

The Cardinal (says M. Jules Favre) having ascertained the wishes of the Pope, informed Count d'Harcourt that he would be received on the 26th of April, in order that he might present his credentials. The news having been circulated throughout the city had caused a certain amount of sensation. "During the long passage from the Colonna Palace to the Vatican, I was the object (says M. d'Harcourt in his despatch, dated the 26th of April, 1871) of a curiosity which, in certain quarters, approached to malevolence. Nevertheless, there was no hostile cry nor demonstration—not even when that portion of the inhabitants devoted to the Pope uncovered whilst he passed. The evidence of respect and consideration toward the representative of the French Government became unanimous at the approaches to the Vatican, which were crowded by many hundreds of people. Having mounted the staircase, I found the rooms, which communicated with the Pope's apartment, filled. Cardinal Antonelli (it was the first time I had seen him) apprised me, in a few simple and dignified words, that as ambassador could no longer be received with the ceremony of former times—a great portion of the personnel who figured on such occasions having been discharged.

"The domestic servants, were, said the Cardinal, less numerous than previously; but, instead of the personal attendants, who had been dismissed, there was a numerous gathering of the friends of the Pope, Romans and foreigners, who had assembled to witness a diplomatic incident which was generally regarded as favorable to the cause of the Holy Father. The reception indeed free from all ceremony and preparation, possessed a particularly solemn character.

Having been introduced to the Pope, I at once explained the object of my mission. "Very Holy Father," I said, "I have the honor to place in your hands the letters of the Chief of the Executive Power accrediting me as French Minister at Rome. M. Thiers especially charged me to be the interpreter of the wishes and desires he entertains for the welfare of the Church, the prosperity of the Holy See, and the personal happiness of your Holiness. Since the French Government has ceased to be represented here by an Ambassador, painful events have taken place at Rome; and the feelings with which they have been received in France are too well known to render any expression of them necessary by me. The bonds which unite us to the Holy See requires to be drawn closer together. Nothing could more surely attain that end than the community of misfortunes which France and itself have suffered. Whilst the Holy See had to sustain the trials of adversity, France had to submit to defeats which have even astonished its enemies. We have the assurance that, in time, we shall recover from our disasters; and the persistence of our adversaries in exhausting our resources proves that they are of the same opinion. It is the duty of great peoples and of great institutions to support the severest shocks without dejection or complaint, and to conquer misfortune by their imperturbable confidence and assurance, whilst awaiting more auspicious times. No testimony of sympathy, no gift for the victims of this lamentable war, have been more precious than yours. I have been particularly requested to thank your Holiness." The Pope replied as follows: "I shall answer M. Thiers' letter. What little I could do for the victims of the war I did with a good heart. I am touched at the sentiments you have just expressed toward me; it is in the interest of the whole world that the state of Rome should not remain as it is; you are at the present time greatly embarrassed, and cannot exercise your liberty of action. I do not ask for more than I have a right to demand. I would wish, however, that your government should give prudent counsels to the Italian Cabinet; that it should advise it to proceed more gently and carefully, to avoid adopting hasty measures, and not to adopt a line of conduct which may easily become dangerous. They wish at any price, to make at Rome a definite establishment, and there are a thousand reasons why Rome should not become the capital. But now the future will become what God pleases to ordain it. Sovereignty is not a thing to be sought after in times like these. I know this better than anyone. All that I desire is a little corner of ground where I can be master. If I should be asked to re-accept my States, I should refuse; but so long as I have not this little, I could not exercise my spiritual functions in all their plenitude."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Speech of the Marquis of Ripon—Why Englishmen and Americans Should be Warm Friends.

At the dinner given by the Mayor of Ripon on the 1st inst., the Marquis of Ripon, a member of the late Joint High Commission, alluded to the government and people of this country in the following remarks:

"Sir, by your kindness, by the kindness of this city, by those friendly feelings, the manifestation of which will never fade from my recollection with which you were good enough to greet me in the month of August last, I have been deprived of one of the expected fruits of the treaty of Washington—that it would have afforded me an effective topic for the Mayor's dinner. (Laughter.) But, though I will not weary you by reverting to the political effects of that diplomatic arrangement, I am glad to have this opportunity of saying that they would greatly mistake the spirit in which the instrument was signed who should suppose that its signature was the completion of the work to which it was intended to be applied. No, sir, it is not enough that by the treaty of Washington we should have blotted out, as I trust forever, from the memory of two great nations former causes of dispute, but we should very much mistake the objects of the governments between which that treaty was signed if we did not suppose that it was intended not to be the conclusion but simply the commencement of an era of good understanding between England and the United States. [Hear, hear.] And whether that treaty that lays the foundation of relations of that description will not depend so much upon governments or diplomatists as it will depend upon the people of America and England. [Hear, hear.] If those two great nations of kindred races avail themselves of this treaty of amity and alliance to cultivate feelings of mutual respect and intimate intercourse, then indeed those who have the honor of being engaged in that work will be amply rewarded. [Cheers.] The difficulties which may spring up between two countries so nearly allied are of a character peculiarly delicate, for they closely resemble the most dangerous of all difficulties—lovers' quarrels. [Laughter.] It has not been because the people of the United States were indifferent to English opinion, or had a dislike for the mother country, that they criticised closely, and, as I think,—and as I have told them,—criticised sometimes unjustly, our conduct during their great civil war; it was because they had a deep regard for the opinion of England; it was because they were exceedingly sensitive to that opinion that they were at times inclined to attribute to us feelings which we did not entertain, and to judge with undue severity the course which we pursued. Let us, therefore, bear this in mind, that at all events between two such countries as these the surest foundation for friendship and for amity is mutual understanding founded upon mutual intercourse. [Cheers.] I can truly say—and I should scorn to flatter a nation so great as the people of the United States—I can truly say that I came back from Washington with a greatly heightened estimation of that great people, and I believe that all those who go to America with an open mind, inclined to learn the lessons which that land can teach them, will bring back a similarly good opinion. [Hear, hear.] The circumstances of America are different from ours, and those who would attempt to apply the exact institutions of America to England would greatly err, because they would be applying to a state of things in many respects essentially different institutions that suit very well on the other side of the Atlantic; but, while I believe that there are many lessons which wise Americans may learn from this old country. I cannot doubt that there is much instruction for every Englishman to be found in the great republic of the West. And I am sure of this, that the more we see of each other, and the closer is our intercourse, the more we shall learn to understand our differences, and to know that these matters of difference are not subjects of criticism, that it is absurd to suppose that a country that has been separated from England now nearly a century would have the same manners or the same institutions, or the same social arrangements as exist in this ancient country. But while we should bear that in mind, the Americans on the other hand, will have ample opportunity of finding here an ancient history—[cheers]—a noble literature—[cheers]—glorious deeds of past times, which are theirs as much as they are ours—[cheers]—which are a common foundation of our race, which are a common inheritance, which ought to render difference, certainly which ought to render serious difference impossible, because serious difference would imply a fratricidal contest. [Cheers.]"

—The Queen of Holland recently went in state to the Vatican, where the Pope conversed with her for nearly two hours. After presenting her suite to the Holy Father, the Queen visited Cardinal Antonelli. At the Vatican they attach great importance to this visit of a Protestant Princess to the head of the Catholic Church.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Great Reduction IN WATCHES JEWELRY, Silver Goods, Fans, CLOCKS AND BRONZES, Fancy Goods, Cutlery and Table Ware. GILES, BRO. & CO., MAIN WHOLESALE ROOMS, 384 Wabash-av., BRANCHES, 158 Twenty-second-st. and 247 West Madison-st. Especial attention given to repairing CHRONOMETERS, REPEATING WATCHES, CLOCKS. Jewelry and Silver renovated.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. & H. F. GRISWOLD, MANUFACTURERS OF Ground Coffees, Spices, Mustard, CREAM TARTAR, Etc., And Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, 299 MICHIGAN-AV., CHICAGO. We are prepared to receive orders for above line of goods.

GAGE BROS. & CO. WHOLESALE MILLINERY. 961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

BRICK AND STONE OLD AND NEW BOUGHT FOR CASH, BY LYMAN BRIDGES & CO., Dealer in all kinds of Building Materials and Ready-made Houses, corner Carroll and Sangamon-sts.

MORRISON & COLWELL, Manufacturers of the DOUBLE DOME FURNACE, AND New Home Comfort Cooking Stove, TROY, N. Y., AND No. 335 State-st., Chicago. MACLEAN & COLLINS, WESTERN AGENTS. Send for catalogue.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY, (Established in 1840.) SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr., 812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st., PHILADELPHIA. Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

MRS. MINA PAULY, DOCTRESS, Will cure Erysipelas, Burns, Sore Breasts, and other diseases, especially female complaints. Office and residence Fifty-second-st., between State and Burnside.

SOUTH SIDE AND WEST SIDE. Dr. J. B. Walker, Oculist. 584 State-st., corner of Twelfth, from 10 to 1. 228 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen, from 2 to 4.

TOYS. Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

Theodore Schrader, Manufacturing Jeweller, Late of southeast corner of Lake and Clark-sts., has resumed business at 469 Wabash-av., Room 7.

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA, Brokers and dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils and Window Glass; Carbon Oil, Naphthas, 74° and 88° Gasoline for lamps and gas machines. 158 Michigan-av., lake front, corner of Adams-st.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS, Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts., have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc. A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

J. MASON PARKER, Negotiator of Chicago Mortgages and Real Estate, No. 3 Boston Post Building, Boston. Refers to Hon. Jas. F. Joy, Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, Hon. Mark Skinner.

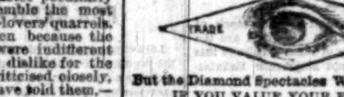
E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago. Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

SOUTH SIDE PRINTING COMPANY execute every description of FINE JOB PRINTING, 500 Wabash-av., Chicago. GEO. H. FROST, M. B. ABBOTT.

DR. W. C. HUNT, Office, 218 West Madison-st. Residence 827 West Monroe-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!!



But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve it. IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT USE THESE PERFECT LENSES. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, NEW YORK. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. W. M. & J. E. MAYO, 483 State-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

ELASTIC SPONGE.

Elastic Sponge, as now manufactured, is free from the objections brought against the article when first produced as a substitute for Curled Hair and Feathers; and, after a successful introduction into the Eastern market, the PERFECTED article is offered in Chicago with the guarantee that, in every respect, satisfaction shall be given the purchaser. ELASTIC SPONGE is cheaper and more durable than Hair or Feathers. Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Cushions, etc., on hand and for sale by E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 8 and 10 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill. Call or send for circulars, price-lists, etc.

ARMY CLOTHING.

Army Clothing. 1,000 Cavalry Overcoats. 2,000 Infantry Overcoats. 1,000 Cavalry Pants. We will send price lists by mail, or sample by express, C. O. D., at very low prices. CLEMENT & SAYER, 289 Milwaukee-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. A fine piece of MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, including buildings and machinery in running order, at Austin. Address WM. H. ODIORNE, 384 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

"The First in the Field." THE HOME OF Columbus, Ohio. Cash Capital, - - $500,000.00 Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - - 995,479.12 Liabilities, including Chicago losses, 353,479.12 Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full. The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates. Adjusting Office for Chicago, No. 17 Eldridge-court Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call. JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent. Geo. C. Clarke & Co., LOCAL AGENTS, 10 Eldridge-court.

ÆTNA Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN. Organized A. D. 1819. Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000—Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses. Cash Capital, $3,000,000, With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses. Assets Over $4,500,000! This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates. GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS, Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av., Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 893 claims had been paid, amounting to $1,500,619.62.

GREAT WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Pay Their Losses in Full. CENTRAL OFFICE: Corner Madison and Canal-sts, CHICAGO, ILL. STATEMENT, OCT. 25, 1871. Subscribed Capital .... $1,188,000.00 Available Assets .. $570,832.67 Estimated Salvage on Chicago Losses ... 50,000.00 ... 620,832.67 Chicago Losses, gross ... 255,000.00 All other Losses .. 30,000.00 All other Claims .. 15,000.00 ... 295,000.00 Net Assets ... $325,832.67 GEN. HART L. STEWART, Prest. C. D. HOOKER, Sec.

Underwriters' Agency, OF NEW YORK. Cash Assets, After paying Chicago Losses, $3,000,000. We are paying losses in full as fast as adjusted, by Sight Drafts on New York. ADJUSTING OFFICE, 60 South Canal-st., SECOND FLOOR.

FIRE INSURANCE Risks written on Dwellings and other property, at the Local Offices, 62 South Canal-st., 2d floor, and 475 Wabash-av. OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, AGENTS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN Suspended Insurance Companies. The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of policy-holders in suspended companies in Chicago and elsewhere, have, by direction of such meeting, undertaken to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the extent of the losses of each company, the value of its assets, and to compel the immediate conversion of such assets into money, and the application of it upon the policies, either by the action of the company, or of the bankrupt or other courts. To that end, every policy holder in such companies is requested to present his policy, and a statement of the time when he made proofs of loss, to the undersigned, on the southeast corner of Monroe-st. and Fifth-av., on the 27th of November and thereafter, where some person on behalf of the committee will be present to register and receipt for the policy. He will be expected to sign a power of attorney, furnished by the committee, authorizing the adjustment of his loss, and any action on the part of the committee, which it may deem for the general interest of the policy-holders. United and general action is necessary to enable the company to act effectively, and it is essential, in order to prevent speedy collection, that the policies be furnished immediately. GEORGE ARMOUR, C. P. KELLOGG, NATHAN MEARS, C. B. FARWELL, W. G. HIBBARD, POTTER PALMER, H. G. POWERS, D. A. JONES, L. Z. LEITER, C. M. HENDERSON, H. A. KOHN.

To Policy Holders IN SUSPENDED INSURANCE COMPANIES. Your committee are informed that several insurance companies, now in bankruptcy, are sending blank proofs of claims to their creditors, with blank powers of attorney to be used by the companies in the election of assignees in bankruptcy. For obvious reasons your committee prefer to select such assignees, and therefore request all parties who may be so addressed, to execute such powers of attorney to your committee, and not to the insurance companies. Blanks will be furnished at the office of the committee, Southeast Corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av., On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29, and thereafter. By order of the COMMITTEE.

Globe Ins. Company, OF CHICAGO. ADJUSTING OFFICE, ROOM 1, NO. 63 CANAL-ST. H. F. WALKER, President.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. Parties having settled at 25 cents will be profited by addressing E. G. M., Tribune office.

BANKING.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, in ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge. THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe. The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next. FRED. MEYER, Cashier. TOLMAN WHEELER, President. TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kanz, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cruikshank. CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1871.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS, MASONIC BUILDING, Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av., Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank. Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1. Draw Gold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

BANK OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN, No. 562 Wabash-av. Established in 1854. Continue to transact a general Banking Business, and ready to accommodate the public as heretofore. LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co. SAVINGS BANK. SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 685 Wabash-av. WEST SIDE OFFICE, 121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. BENJ. LOMBARD, President. S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

Dry Goods Bank. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. 336 Broadway, - NEW YORK. DIRECTORS. Jarvis Slade, Eldridge, Dunham & Co. Thomas F. Eldridge, Upham, Tucker & Co. Samuel B. Dana, John S. & Eben Wright & Co. Cornelius N. Bliss, Spaulding, Hunt & Co. M. F. Hunt, Lewis Brothers & Co. Walter D. Lewis, Townsend & Yale. Edward M. Townsend, J. C. Howe & Co. Jacob Wendell, S. S. Fisher, Eno, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.) James Enoch, Jones, Underhill & Scudder. Henry Scudder, F. Victor & Achelis. George F. Victor, James F. White & Co. Bayard Gray, Denny, Poor & Co. Edward S. Poor, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.) Chas. G. Shaw, Almy & Co. Henry Almy, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co. Wm. Post, J. & W. Seligman & Co. Jesse Seligman, William P. Brintnall, Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances. WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President. CHARLES E. HOOKER, Cashier.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, No. 9 Wall Street, New York. FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits. The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank. Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow Interest on all balances of five per cent. We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

The National Bank of Commerce Will open an office at NO. 58 CANAL-ST., On Monday, the 27th, and their main office will remove to their new building, corner of Wabash-av. and Congress-st., as soon as completed. E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

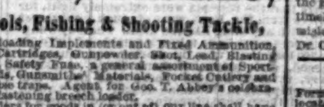
BANK NOTICE. The office of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK has been removed to 274 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st. Branch office, 38 West Washington-st. J. IRVING PEARCE, President. J. V. PARSONS, Cashier. W. S. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

NEW MUSIC.

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO-FORTE. This well-proved Method has been 12 years before the public. Carefully prepared, and highly recommended at the outset, it has steadily increased in public favor, until, some years since, it fairly reached the highest position, and seems likely to retain it for a long time. Annual Sale .... 25,000 Copies. Commencing to take lessons now a-day, and purchasing a "Richardson" are very apt to be coincident events. Price, $3.75. Sent, post-paid, for the retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

Ditson & Co.'s STANDARD OPERAS. Ernani, Faust, Lucia, Lucrezia, Martha, Norma, Sonnambula, Traviata, Trovatore, Marriage of Figaro, Fidelio, Fra Diavolo, and Don Giovanni. Handsomely printed, unabridged, superior to all other editions in fulness, containing all the foreign and English words, and all the music, including that of the recitatives, they are yet sold for the low price of ONE DOLLAR EACH, and will be sent to any address, post free, for the above price. Finely bound in Boards for $2.00 each. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.



GUNS, RIFLES, Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle, Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse Traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader. All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention. E. E. EATON, 794 State-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

GLASS AND PAINTS.

Glass & Paints. ALSTON, DEVOE & CO., 57, 59 & 61 North Desplaines-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF All Sizes. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co, 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance:

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 2.00
Five copies, one year	7.50
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$ 4.00
Five copies, one year	17.50
Ten copies, one year	32.50

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	$2.50

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE. Dr. S. N. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss cures ruptures. Can refer to over 500 hundred cases in and around Chicago that we have cured. Those and all kinds of Trusses, supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Spinal Curvature, and all other physical deformities, made and accurately applied at the Radical Cure Truss office of MARSH & BOWLES, Southwest corner State and Eighteenth-sts.

The Stewart Fund for the Relief of Women and Children. The Committee appointed by Mr. A. T. Stewart to supervise the expenditure of his donation have decided to have the fund expended by the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, though such agencies as may be decided upon by the Committee. Applications of benevolent societies, or individuals for the relief of destitute women and children may be made by letter, or in person, to N. S. BOUTON, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st. Office hours from 1 to 3 p. m. daily. Persons regularly receiving aid from Relief Societies need not apply.

ARTISTIC RUINS, THE FINEST VIEWS OF THE RUINS Published, on Wide or Artistic Mounts taken by Barnard, and published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 88 West Randolph-st., Chicago. Sent by mail on receipt of price, $4.00 per dozen. Cabinet Photographs from same negatives at same price.

RUINS OF CHICAGO. The best and most varied assortment of VIEWS OF THE RUINS to be found in the city, wholesale and retail. Stereoscopic, $3 per doz.; Cabinets, $4 per doz.; Cards, $1.50 per doz.; 11x14, $6 each. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 88 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

Bridges, Roofs, &c. The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice. Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

TO BANKERS And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK? ROBINSON & SON, 205 East Madison-st.

NOTICE. Having concluded to discontinue the branch of our house heretofore located in the city of Chicago, the power of attorney given by Perkins, Stern & Co., about May, 1866, to Benjamin Bruce Jr., to sign checks and do other business for us in said city of Chicago, is hereby revoked. PERKINS & STERN. Chicago, Nov. 25, 1871.

BURNT PAPER. Writing Perfectly Restored. The writing on papers badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, have been perfectly restored by using our INK DEVELOPER. More than fifty different items have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison-st. J. MORRIS & CO.

Lipman's Money Loan Office, formerly corner Clark and Madison-sts. All pledges not redeemed by the 1st of December will be sold. A. LIPMAN, 414 Michigan-av.

OLD BOOKS. The highest cash price paid for old Books and Libraries. Call or address the cheap Book Store. CHAPIN & CO., 362 Wabash-av.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line or Specialty which has induced others to advertise in his name trying to build a practice upon his reputation, since the great fire in this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call or address Dr. C. BIGELOW, 461 South State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. C. Bigelow, Formerly of 178 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, has located his office at 73 South Halsted-st., second door from Madison-st., where he has a full suite of reception rooms and parlors for the accommodation of his numerous patients. Call at 73 Halsted-st. and see for yourselves. You will see the same old Doctor whom you have met at 170 South Clark-st. for the last number of years. Address all letters to 73 South Halsted-st., P. O. Box 464, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. C. Olin, The longest engaged and most successful Physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases, (formerly 101 Washington-st.) is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 365 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

CROCKERY.

A. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 319 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CROCKERY, Table Glassware and Lamp Goods.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway. Depot—Foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 8 Canal-st., corner Madison. Mail (via main and air line); Fast New York Express; Jackson Accommodation (daily); Atl. Ex. (daily) via Air Line; Night Express. *Saturday excepted. †Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central. On and after Nov. 12, 1871, until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows: St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Keokuk Passenger; Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods, do, do, do. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Depot—Corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. TICKET OFFICE—83 West Madison-st. Night Express; Peru Accommodation; Pacific Express. An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the 10 a. m. train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City. UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st bridge. St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line; Kansas City fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.; Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division); Joliet Accommodation; St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line; St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division; Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. *Except Sunday. On Sunday runs to Springfield only. †Except Saturday. ‡Daily. §Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. Depot—Corner of Polk and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts. Mail; Special New York Express; Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Ticket Office under Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot cor. of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. Mail and Express; Pacific Fast Line; Galesburg Passenger; Mendota & Ottawa Passenger; Aurora Passenger; Pacific Night Express; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Riverside and Hinsdale; Riverside and Hinsdale; Riverside and Hinsdale. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-streets, West Side. Freight Office at C. C. & I. C. Co.'s office, corner Halsted and Carroll streets. Mail Train, Chicago Time.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts. Clinton Passenger; Pacific fast line; Pacific night express; Fort Dodge and Dubuque express; Sioux City and Dubuque ex.; Milwaukee mail; Milwaukee express; Milwaukee passenger; Milwaukee passenger (daily); Green Bay express; Green Bay. *Sunday excepted. †Saturday do. ‡Monday do.

CANNED ROAST BEEF.

THE NEW YORK AND TEXAS Beef Preserving Co. Are now prepared to furnish to families their CANNED ROAST BEEF At wholesale and retail, put up in cases containing 2 doz. 2 lb. cans, and in cases containing 1 doz. 6 lb. cans. The Company has been at great expense the past several years in perfecting the machinery now erected near Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of Beef which they now offer to the Public. The Beef is really more nutritious, and more economical for family use, than any ever offered for sale in any market, as the juices and gelatine portions are all retained in the can. IT IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED. Can contains no bone or gristle. Open the can, turn the contents into the saucepan, season to your taste, and when hot serve it upon the table as CANNED ROAST BEEF. Its cost is less than half of the price of butchers' meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years just as good when opened as though cooked immediately. It is all alike, and very tender. It is also very palatable cold. The Beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is roasted in a patent oven, so arranged that the juices and gelatine portions, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually poured over it, thus retaining all the rich qualities of the Beef. The bones and gristle are next removed, and the beef is then pressed into cans. It is pure roast beef, with all the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, caused by the process of cooking, and makes, more healthy food, the average market joint, because of the care which is selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together. CHOPPED, OR PIE-MEAT. The chopped Beef makes excellent meat balls, a superior hash, delicious salad, and is so much in request among mince pie bakers as to have given it the name of "pie meat." A great saving to hotels and families who have to prepare CHOPPED MEAT FOR MINCE PIES. Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of this clear meat. Three lb. cans, 60c; 7 1-2 lb. cans, $1.25. Liberal discount to the trade. The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, shipmasters, and families is called to this superior article. GEO. H. MUNSON, President and Patentee, Office of the company, 16 Cedar-st., New York City. Messrs. HOVEY & CO., 53 State st., between Lake and Randolph, sole Agents for Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY.—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois.

Notice is hereby given that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds, and effects of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, in the Masonic Building, No. 204 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and who have not heretofore furnished proof thereof to said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named. Dated, Chicago, November 8, 1871.

WILLIAM F. DOGGETT, Receiver.

Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

Circuit Court of Cook County.

IN CHANCERY.—The People of the State of Illinois, vs. the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given, that by an interlocutory decree entered in the above cause, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the property, funds, and effects of the State Insurance Company of Chicago.

All persons indebted to said Company are requested, on or before December 1, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Receiver, No. 32 West Madison-st., in the City of Chicago, to render an account of the debts and sums of money owing by them to the Company, and to pay the same.

All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, at his said office, on or before the day above named.

All creditors of said Company, and especially holders of policies who have sustained loss, and have not heretofore furnished proof thereof, to said Company, are required to present their demands at his said office, on or before the day above named.

Dated Chicago, November 8, 1871.

HORACE A. HURLBUT, Receiver.

HITCHCOCK, DUPEE & EVARTS, Solicitors for Receiver, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.

IN THE MATTER of the Montana Gold Mining Company, Bankrupt. Peremptory Sale. In pursuance of the order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the assignee offers for sale all the property of the bankrupt to close the estate, viz: Thirty-nine mining claims on different lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, embracing the celebrated Kansas, Burst County, Pratt, Vasa, etc., etc., two-five Dollars, six Freiberg pans, necessary tanks, etc., all in perfect running order, etc., etc. Offers and negotiations as to terms are invited. If not sold at private sale prior to the 15th day of December, 1871, the same will be sold on that day, at 12 m., to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, by Albert H. Nicolay, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, without further notice. The property cost the bankrupt upwards of $—, more than $100,000 having been expended on the mill alone. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, or to Pine st., N. Y., or Sylvester R. Cobb, Assignee. SAMUEL B. HEGEMAN, Attorney, 23 Pine st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Nov. 18, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermaster at Fort Riley, until 12 o'clock a. m. December 2, 1871, for the delivery at Fort Riley, Kansas, of 120,000 pounds corn, 50,000 pounds oats, 34,000 pounds bran, in sacks, in each of the months of December, 1871, and January, February, March, and April, 1872.

The above quantities of grain to be delivered monthly, and between the first (1st) and fifteenth (15th) days of each month, except the grain to be delivered in December, 1871, which must be delivered prior to the thirty-first (31st) day of that month.

Proposals will also be received for the delivery at Fort Hays, Kansas, of 18,000 pounds bran, in sacks to be delivered within thirty (30) days after award of contract.

Bidders will state their price per one hundred (100) pounds.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the grain.

No proposal will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Department Commander.

E. C. EASTON, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

FOR SALE.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS! Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. T. GILLESPIE, 1398 and 1390 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings.

Another Cook County Land Title Bill Introduced in the House.

Bills Reported in the Senate from the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

A Number of New Bills Introduced in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER LAND TITLE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 28.—Mr. Merritt introduced this morning, another bill in relation to Chicago land titles. This makes the tenth bill on this subject, and yet the Special Committee on Lost Records, of which Mr. King, of Cook, is Chairman, has not had a meeting, and no apparent effort has been made to hold one.

COOK COUNTY ABSENTEES.

The absentees from Cook County this morning are: Messrs. King, Dixon, Foss, Heafield, Humphrey, Easter, and Vocke. The Senatorial absentees are: Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Bishop, Boyd, Donahue, Dore, Harlan, Jackson, Jarrett, Laning, Solomon, Tincher, and Woodard.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Committee on Fees and Salaries, in the Senate to-day, reported quite a number of bills on that important subject, thereby getting the start of the House. The Senate will act on them at the earliest possible moment. That body will also take up Underwood's bill to provide for the sale of property for non-payment of city and county taxes, by the County Treasurer. A similar provision is in the Revenue bill, but immediate action is denied on that point.

BUSINESS SENATORS.

The following twenty-eight Senators have pledged themselves to be here on Friday and Saturday, and there is no fear that the Senate will be without a quorum.

Yeas—Allen, Bangs, Bowman, Carter, Crawford, Daggett, Earley, Edsall, Epler, Flagg, Fuller, Holcomb, Hunter, Landrigan, Langley, Lindsay, Marsh, McNulta, Nicholson, Peirce, Senter, Starne, Strevell, VanDorston, Vaughan, Voris, Washburn, Whiting, Wilkinson.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 28.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The Senate was called to order at 10 a. m., Senator FULLER, President *pro tem.*, in the chair.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for Mr. Woodard was refused.

A DISCLAIMER.

Mr. EPLER, rising to a question of privilege, disclaimed introducing the bill for the appointment of short-hand reporters, as reported in the city papers. The bill was introduced by Mr. McNulta.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Revenue, reported back Senate bill 300, for the collection of revenue, and sale of real estate for unpaid taxes, recommending its passage.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution furnishing Judges of United States Courts certain books, with an amendment, providing that such books were already on hand.

The amendment was concurred in and the resolution adopted.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back House bill 194, relating to committing nuisances on walls, buildings, etc. (known as the Bill Posters' bill), without recommendation.

The bill elicited considerable discussion, and a motion to refer to a second reading, Messrs. Strevell and Hunter opposing the bill, and Messrs. Voris and Underwood supporting it. The bill was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back House bill 135, relating to marks and brands, without recommendation. The bill was laid on the table.

Also, Senate bill 261, reorganizing the Horticultural Society, recommending its passage.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a resolution authorizing said committee to provide for heating the Senate Chamber by steam, at an expense not exceeding $1,800,—the work to be done in fifteen days.

Mr. McNULTA moved to amend by providing that said committee contract for heating with hot air, at an expense of $2,000,—the work to be done by one week from Saturday, and to be paid for after a thorough testing.

The subject provoked a heated discussion, in which the relative merits of hot air and steam heating were fully brought out.

Mr. McNulta's amendment was concurred in, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Mr. BANGS, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported a bill fixing the salaries of State officers. The bill provides for salaries as follows: Governor, $6,000; Lieutenant Governor, $1,200; Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, each $3,500; Attorney General, $3,000; Adjutant General, $1,500. Cuts off all fees, except to the Auditor and Treasurer, during the terms of the present incumbents.

Also a bill to establish the fees and salaries of State's Attorneys, 10 per cent on collections, $20 for each conviction, forfeited recognizances, in addition to costs; $5 for cases of malicious prosecution. Salary in counties of 100,000 inhabitants, $3,000; of 50,000, $500; less than 50,000, $400.

Also fixing the fees and salaries of Clerks of the Supreme Court. Provides for various fees and no salary.

Also fixing the fees of Boards of Supervisors. Provides for $2 per diem, and 5 cents mileage each way.

Also fixing the fees of County Commissioners, $5 per day during the session, and 5 cents mileage each way.

Also fixing the fees of County Treasurers, 2 per cent on the payment of county orders.

Also fixing the fees of Commissioners for partition of real estate, and fixing dower, $3 per day, and five cents per mile, each way.

Also fixing the fees of Notaries of Public.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to purchase reports of the Supreme Court, with various amendments. The amendments consist principally in reducing the number to be distributed from 500 to 341, and was concurred in.

A proposition to fill the blank as to the cost of the reports with $5 per volume was lost.

The whole matter was made the special order for Thursday, December 7.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

Mr. BANGS, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, introduced a bill to fix the salaries of Circuit Judges and Judges of the Superior Court in Cook County. It fixes the salaries at $4,000.

Mr. EPLER especially desires to be understood as favoring the payment of decent compensation to Supreme Court Reporters. He favored the $5 per volume proposition, as did Crawford, Strevell, Bangs, and Strevell.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. STARNE offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to Friday at 10 a. m.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by striking out Friday and inserting Saturday.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 20, and Mr. Starne's resolution was adopted.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. SENTER introduced a bill detaching Mercer County from the Tenth and attaching it to the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

Mr. LANGLEY introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 for the main building of the Illinois Industrial University.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Mr. EDSALL, from the Committee on Municipalities, reported back the bill relating thereto, with various amendments, which were concurred in.

READING OF BILLS.

Several bills were read a first and second time and appropriately referred.

At 4:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. WAITE introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of Notaries Public by the Governor.

CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported back the bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States of land needed for a Custom House in Chicago, etc. The bill, which is the one introduced by Mr. Phelps, was read the second time, and sent to the Committee of the Whole.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, offered a bill for printing $20,000 to repair and enlarge the Supreme Court House at Mount Vernon.

Mr. MERRITT introduced a bill to quiet land titles where evidence is lost in part or whole.

Mr. AUSTIN offered a bill to appropriate to meet deficiencies in former appropriations for the support of the Penitentiary. The amount is left blank, and will be filled when the sum due to the creditors of the prison have been reported by the special committee.

The bill for city courts in towns of over — people was read a first time. A motion to refer it back to the Committee on Judicial Department was lost.

Mr. CLOUD, of Macoupin, introduced a bill authorizing married women to make contracts and fixing their liability.

The bill for a verdict of three-fourths of juries in civil cases was read a first time.

Mr. DWIGHT introduced a bill to amend the statute in relation to wills.

STATE LIBRARY.

The bill appropriating $5,000 for the State Library was read a second time.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL

was read the second time.

Mr. CASEY presented an amendment uniting Jefferson, Hamilton, and White, and Franklin, Williamson, Saline, and Gallatin. This was a political change.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. FLEHARTY offered as an amendment the plan published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

A motion to make the consideration of it the special order for Wednesday morning was agreed to.

APPEALS FROM SUPERVISORS.

The bill to provide for appeals from the Boards of Supervisors of any county, was read a second time and sent to the Judiciary Committee.

ADJOURNMENT.

A motion to adjourn was not agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 44.

A motion for a call of the House was lost, and the House declared adjourned.

UTAH.

The Mormon Murder Case in Court—Brigham Expected—Thanksgiving—A Masonic Festival—Cold Weather—Mails—Trains Delayed.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 26.—Hon. C. H. Hempstead, on behalf of the defendants in the suit of the People vs. Brigham Young, Kimball, and others, for murder, to quash the indictment, occupied ...